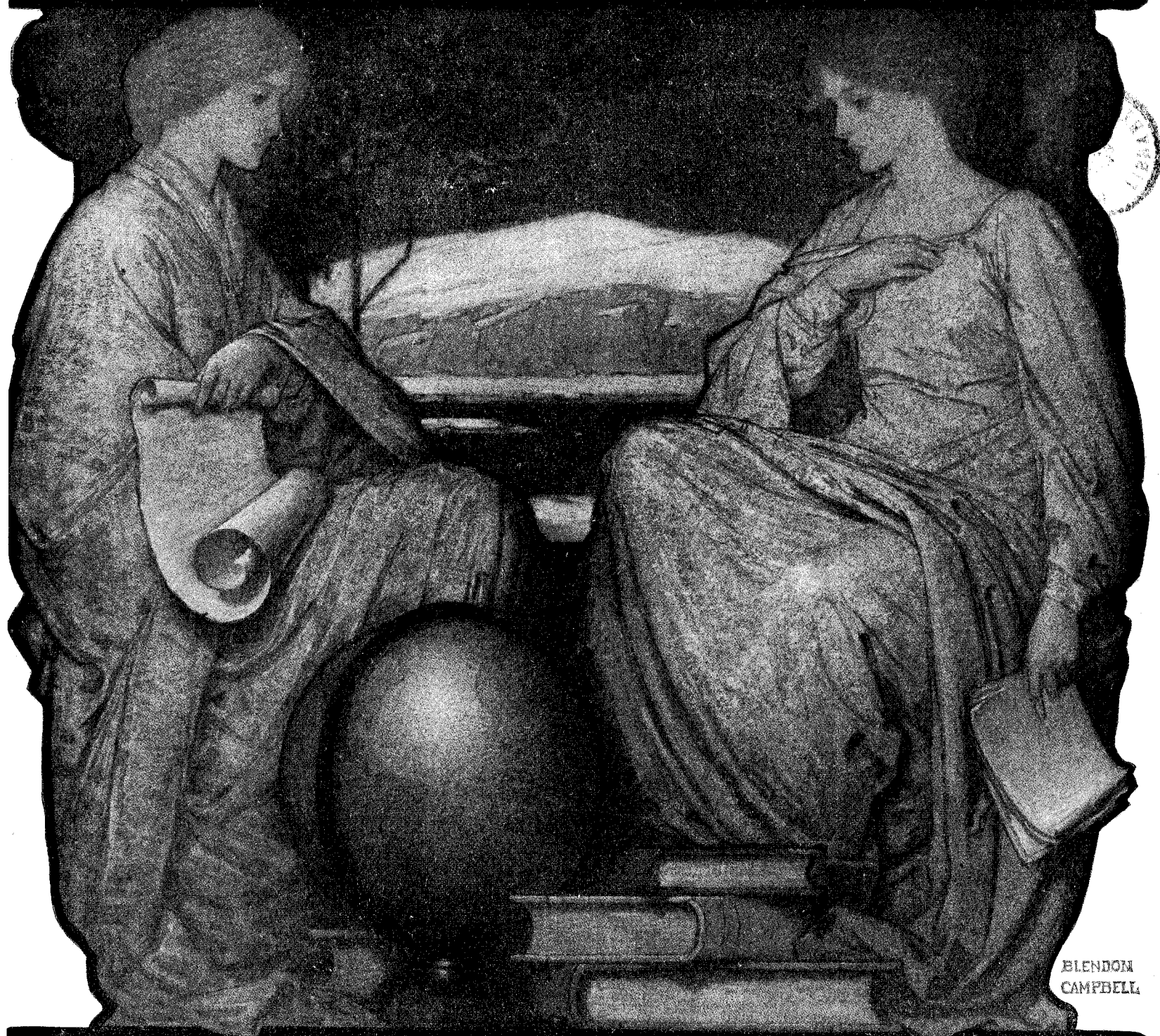


The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7th 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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"Better Than Gas!" SAYS THIS NEW YORKER

"I have used The Angle Lamp far beyond the time set for trial and find that one cannot be too enthusiastic over it," writes Mr. Granville Barnum, of Cold Springs, N. J. "It certainly gives the brightest and at the same time the softest illumination one could desire. We lived, for some years, in New York City, and used all the latest and most improved appliances, devices, etc. in connection with gas or electricity and yet I must sincerely urge the superiority of this simple yet wonderful method of illumination. One can hardly say too much in its praise."

Notice, please, that Mr. Barnum has used *gas* and *electricity* with all the most approved devices for years. He, like thousands of others who use these systems, would probably have pooh-poohed the idea that an oil-burning lamp (or any other system for that matter) could be more satisfactory—until he tried *The Angle Lamp*.

He now admits that The Angle Lamp is *far* superior. For he has found *from use* that this oil-lamp gives him all that either gas or electricity can give in convenience and something more—kerosene quality light. It floods his rooms with the finest, softest, pleasantest of all artificial lights.

Yet THE ANGLE LAMP Pays for Itself

For where the ordinary lamp with the round wick, generally considered the cheapest of all lighting methods, burns but about five hours on a quart of oil, The Angle Lamp burns a *full sixteen hours* on the *same* quantity. This, even where oil is cheap, soon amounts to *more* than its *original cost*. But in another way it saves as much—perhaps more.

Ordinary lamps must always be turned at *full height*, although on an average of two hours a night all that is really *needed* is a dim light ready to be turned up full when wanted. A *gallon* of oil a *week* absolutely wasted, simply because your lamps *cannot* be turned low without unbearable odor. *All this is saved* in The Angle Lamp, for burned at full height or *turned low*, it never gives the *slightest* trace of odor or smoke.

Why White Light Causes Blindness

We have given *you* several good reasons why you should use Angle Lamps for lighting your home, reasons that appeal to your pocket-book, to your common sense and to your love of a well lighted attractive home.

There is one more reason, and it is the most important of all—the health of your eyes. The light of The Angle Lamp while more brilliant than ordinary lamps and intensified by being *all* thrown directly *downward* upon your book, table or work, is of the soft, warm, restful quality for which kerosene oil is so justly noted—the quality which causes even the people who use gas or electricity for general lighting, to stick to oil lamps for reading or working.

There are, you know, really but *two* kinds of light for home use. One is this splendid, soft kerosene light. The other, the thin penetrating colorless white light, such as comes from the use of a mantle, with gas or gasoline *and* the acetylene light.

A few years ago this white light was quite the rage. City people had all their gas jets fitted with mantle burners, and country people tried gasoline.

But they only used them for a little while. Then they went *back* to the open tip burner and kerosene lamp. Not because the breaking of mantles caused a great deal of annoyance and expense, although that did have its influence. No, people went back to these older systems because they found that the *penetrating* mantle light was fast *ruining* their eyes.

Do you know that the most conscientious American manufacturers no longer manufacture what is known as the "pure white" mantle? Simply because they have found what all students of illumination have found—that the pure white mantle develops a light so thin and

colorless and penetrating that it pierces the retina of the eye, and, like the X-Ray, paralyzes the optic nerve, soon causing blindness.

Yet this pure white mantle, at *first* heralded as the perfect imitation of sunlight, is merely the highest development of the *kind of light* which some people still use because of penetrating qualities that enable them to read a long distance from the fixture. They either forget or fail to appreciate the *destructive effect* of this very quality on the eyes.

Now that fact contains another thought for you about lighting—*look out for any light that imitates the light of the sun too closely!* For such lights are dangerous.

Because when you read or work by sunlight you use only the diffused, softened light: never the *direct* rays of the sun, which so quickly dazzle the eyes. But when you work under artificial light you *must* always use the direct rays of light: for you know that you can't read with someone "standing in your light."

Consequently artificial light must be of softer, warmer quality than the sun's direct rays.

And that is just why kerosene is the most perfect illuminant: the *direct* rays of the oil light contain just enough of red and yellow to give the softened, diffused *indirect* rays of the sun.

Now, Reader, if you are interested in a satisfactory lighting method—a method which will cause your friends and neighbors to exclaim "how beautifully your home is lighted," that will save you one-third to one-half of what your present system costs you, that will give you the operating convenience of gas and a light of the soft, warm quality which fully rests and relaxes the tired nerves of the eye—then write for our catalog "47" and our proposition to prove our statements about the Angle Lamp by

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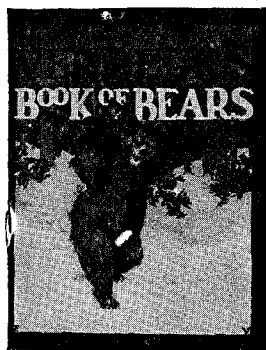
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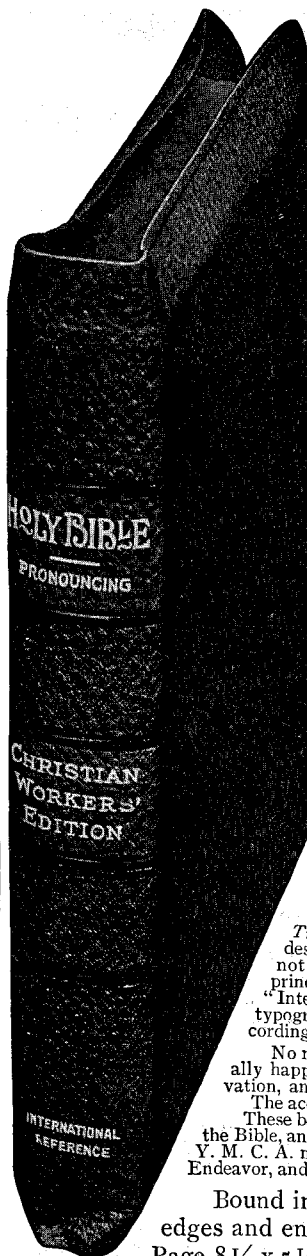
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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JUST send me your name, occupation, home and business address and a bank or trade reference on a postal card—and say whether you want my Sterling safety razor with 24 blades or my Sterling regular (old style) razor, with 12 interchangeable blades.

Tell me, too, on this card, whether you want the razor to cut medium or close, and whether your beard is wiry or fine or tough and harsh, so I can adjust the razor to your special needs.

That's all if you are responsible.

No deposit—no anything—only just the card.

And the razor will be sent to you right away.

When the razor arrives, use it "on suspicion" for 7 days—a whole week without a pledge or a promise to me—without putting yourself under the slightest obligation to buy.

* * *

When the razor comes, it's on trial. You, yourself, are the judge, the jury and the prosecuting attorney.

You can put my razor through the "sweat box" and "cross examine" it as much as you please.

My razor will have no witnesses, and it will have to try its own case.

And the "burden of proof," as the lawyers say, is on my razor.

—It must plead for itself.

—It must beat down every objection.

—It must overcome every suspicion.

—It must banish every prejudice which you have or may have had against any kind of a razor, or against shaving yourself.

After the trial—7 long days' trial—you, the jury, and you the judge, must decide, basing your judgment on the evidence of your own senses.

If you find my razor is innocent of all razor-faults, and is worthy to be the daily associate and companion of an honest man—then I'll fix it up so that my razor will pay for itself—so that it will become your willing and faithful servant for life and not really cost you a red cent. (I'll tell you how in a minute.)

But if you, the judge and jury, decide against my razor—if my razor has not won its case—then just send it back to me.

* * *

The entire cost of the trial is mine, and you have had a week's free shaving for your trouble.

Now, honest— isn't that a square deal?

Could any man show a greater confidence in the product of his brain?

And just think for a minute what I am "up against."

Your beard may be as tough as wire, and your skin as tender as a baby's.

Or your beard may be uneven—part wiry and part as soft as silk. Or your face may be so sensitive and tender that the mere thought of a barber gives you a cold chill.

But I'm game; if you are.

All you've got to do is to say the word and the trial begins.

I'm not in the least doubtful, or afraid of the result, although I know the risk is all mine. I know my razor—I make it. And it's taken me all my life, so far, to learn how to do it.

* * *

Before we go on, there is one thing I want to impress so firmly on your mind that you will never forget it.

Because it's going to save you time, trouble and bother, and in addition to this a good many big round dollars before you stop using a razor. And that is—

If you buy one of my razors I bind myself to keep the blades stropped and honed forever without charge.

I think you will admit that "Forever" is a good long time.

You know how you are bothered now. Your razor has to be put in order once every two or three months, and it costs about 50 cents a blade every time.

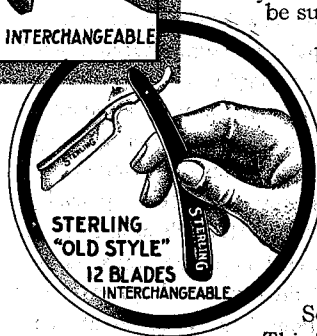
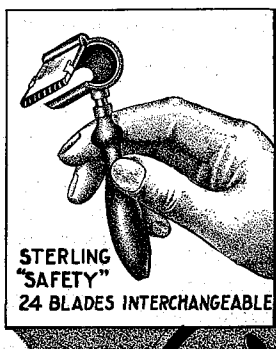
That's from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a year for each blade. And in between whiles you have to work away yourself with a strop. Most generally you don't do a very good job at it.

I'll leave it to your face if you do.

Now I charge you nothing—not a red cent. So you never have to strop your razor, and never have to have it honed. That's "up to me."

* * *

You just go on and use one blade after another until you have, say, a dozen safety blades or a half dozen old style blades that are dull. This will take several months. Then send the



dozen or half dozen dull blades to me with 10 cents for mailing expenses and I'll put them in perfect order without charging you a cent for doing it.

And I'll keep right on doing this year after year—send the blades as often as you wish, or as many times as you wish. It's all the same to me. For it's part of my agreement to keep every blade I sell, sharp forever without charge. I've said this before, and I'm going to say it again in different places, so it will be sure to stick in your memory.

Honing and stropping are the bugbear of every shaver. I banish this bugbear forever by taking all this burden and expense off your shoulders—by keeping your razor blades sharp and keen forever without charge.

* * *

When the trial week is up, then your barber must pay for the Sterling—the cost of my razor must come out of his pocket. So it will really cost you nothing.

This is what I mean:

The average man ought to get shaved at least three times a week. That's 45 cents—15 cents a shave. You pay it to the barber. Now pay me this 45 cents a week for a few weeks (if you decide to keep my razor) and the razor is yours.

And the barber has really paid for it—hasn't he?

There'll never be any expense to you after that, not even for stropping and honing. For any time you have dull blades, just mail them to me, and I'll sharpen them up "as keen as a razor" and not charge you a cent for doing it.

Send the blades as many times or as often as you wish.

* * *

I find a lot of people prefer to discount their barber bills, pay cash and have done with it. They say it's less trouble.

Now I'll be honest about it and say that I have no objection to this plan—although it's for you to say and not for me to suggest. Because it means less bookkeepers to make entries, less stenographers to write acknowledgments of payments, and less stamps to carry these letters. I have made a cash price that is no greater than that of any other multiblade razor. But you needn't pay cash unless you want to. I'm perfectly willing to send the razor to you and let the barber pay for it. But if you'd rather pay cash, after you've proved the razor for a week, you can do so.

Make your own choice—either way is satisfactory to me.

* * *

Remember you don't have to do any doubting about quality—don't have to be anxious at all about getting your money's worth. For, you know, you're not going to give me any money in advance—not a penny until you are satisfied.

I can't make it any handier for you to ask me to send you one of my razors "on suspicion." Just study, a little bit, the illustrations of the two styles I make and settle on the one you want.

It will only take a minute to fill out the postal card and then it is ready to mail. I think to-day would be a pretty good time to mail it—don't you?

P. C. SHERMAN, President.

SHERMAN & CO., Inc.,

Dept. 77,

283 Water St., New York City



P. C. SHERMAN

Mark you, I don't say, "Send me the price of the razor, and if you find it unsatisfactory, I will refund your money." Not me.

On a "money back" proposition you feel there is a chance of not getting your money back—I won't let you feel that way. For if you send my razor back you're out nothing, for you've paid me nothing and you owe me nothing. No other razor makers in the world sell razors my way—they can't—their razors won't stand it. Mine will—it's the way it's made.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., No. 19

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 10, 1906

WHOLE NUMBER, 864

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

I DO not believe that the Republicans will carry the up-State counties this year, and I believe that we will be elected by the plurality that we receive in Greater New York—by 200,000 or more," declared Mr. Hearst in his final campaign address; and so indomitable was the spirit of hope manifested by his New York *American* that its first edition on the morning after election day proclaimed him elected "by at least 20,000." Later editions, however, gave prominence to the actual results—victory for Hughes by a margin of about 70,000, in spite of a Hearst plurality in the city of more than 75,000—and to Mr. Hearst's assurance of his willingness to serve either "in the lead or in the ranks, as the people desire" in the fight against "the control of government by the trusts and corrupt corporations." His statement concludes: "The people have decided to retain the Republican party in power. I will make my fight in the ranks, therefore, and, as a private citizen, do my best to promote the interests of my fellow citizens." In the general comment of the New York press on the result there is noticeable a marked note of disappointment because Mr. Hughes did not win by a larger majority—this in spite of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York by only 17,000, and Mr. Odell in 1902 by only 8,000. In the recent contest Mr. Hearst ran very much behind his ticket.

Returns from the country at large reveal a conspicuous failure of the radical movements. This is shown not only in the collapse of the Hearst movements in New York, Illinois, and California, but by the results in Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania. In Massachusetts the defeat of John B. Moran, whose appeal was to the sentiment of reform, or, as his critics would say, to the forces of discontent, leaves the governorship in the hands of Governor Guild, with a greatly augmented plurality. In Pennsylvania what is described as the most exciting campaign that State has experienced for twenty-five years resulted in the defeat by a big majority of Lewis Emery, Jr., the fusion and reform candidate, and the election of Edwin S. Stuart, the regular Republican nominee. Of the result in New York *The World* (Hughes Dem.) says:

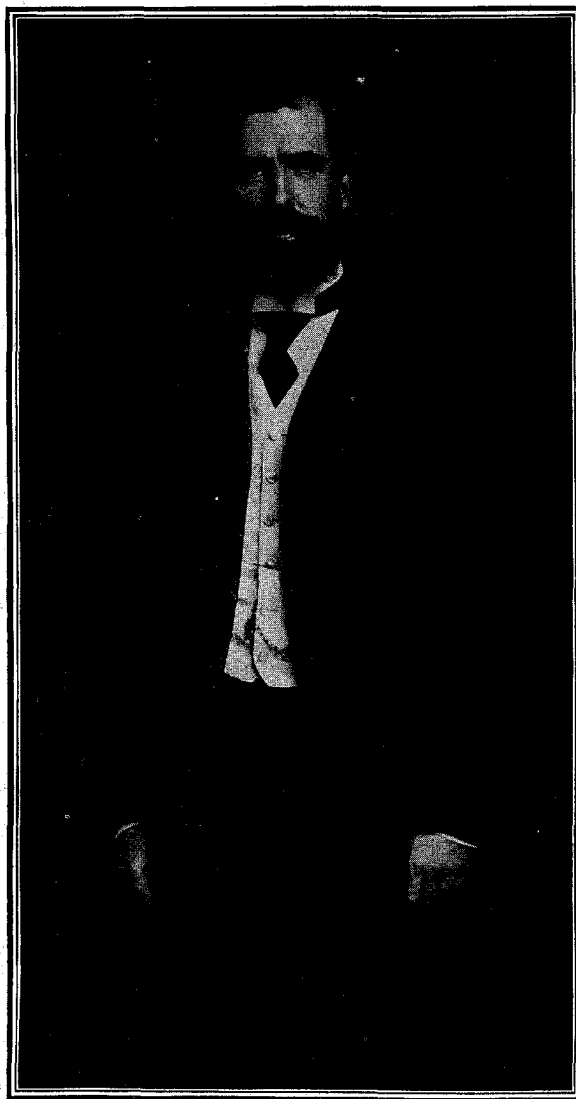
"The narrow defeat of Hearst and the election of Hughes are a plain notice both to Wall Street and the Republican politicians. The people want a new deal and a square deal. They want a house-cleaning at Albany, and they want it to be thorough. The fight was won not on issues, but on men; for *The World* very much doubts if there was a great difference of opinion yesterday in regard to the abuses of government in New York, or to the shameless excesses of many great corporations, or to the alliance between financial corruption and political corruption.

"The next two years must be years of definite results in the way of reform government and the restriction of corporation abuses. If the Republican bosses thwart Mr. Hughes in his work of reform, or if Mr. Hughes himself falters, it will be useless to appeal again to Democrats to save the State from demagogues. If the people are driven to the conviction that nothing but demagogu-

can sweep away the old order of things, they will vote for demagoguery. When that feeling comes it will be too late to appeal to reason.

"If the confidence of the people is again betrayed, and no effective effort is made to remedy the evils of which they not unjustly complain, it may be something even worse than Hearst next time."

The Times (Hughes Dem.) also dwells upon the necessity of an



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A NEW PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

The feeling inspired by his election as Governor of New York, he says, is "not one of elation, but of deep responsibility."

active campaign of reform on the part of Governor Hughes, if Mr. Hearst's appeal of "organized hatred" is not to develop increasing effectiveness. We read:

"It is to Mr. Hughes that the people of the State will now

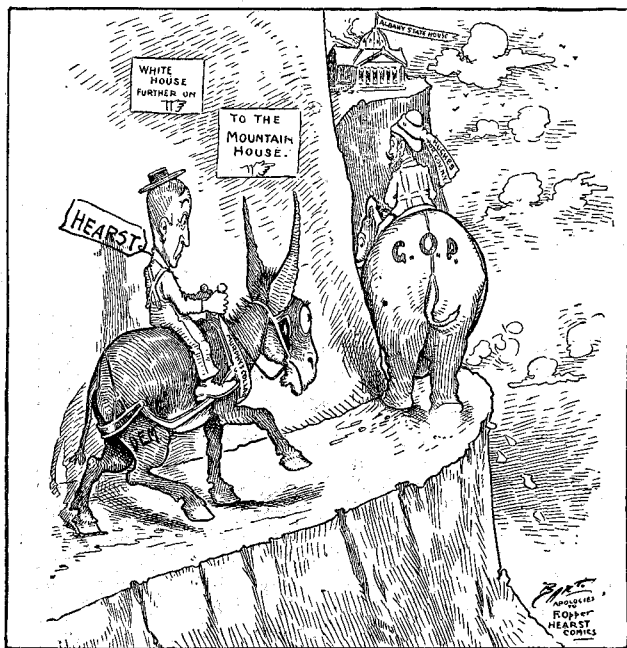
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anxiously turn, for upon him, we think, more than upon any other factor in this portentous struggle with passion and prejudice we must depend for our future safety. In some way the light must be let into minds from which it is now shut out. The public must be undeceived about Mr. Hearst, for, with his widely circulated newspapers, with his millions, and with his ambition, he will be



POOR OLD MAUD DEMOCRACY.

Her way to the Albany "Mountain House" blocked as usual.
—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.

heard from, and all the time heard from, until either he has got the governorship or the Presidency or has been buried out of sight by the voters.

"Mr. Hughes becomes Governor with no pledges at all to anybody, save to the people. No Governor was ever in a more independent position. With wisdom and with courage he can in two years take the wind out of Mr. Hearst's sails; he can undeceive the people, he can show them that for the redress of their grievances they do not need to turn to a reckless adventurer, that society and business need not be overturned in order that they may be protected in their rights, and that sanity may still coexist with honesty in public office. We are confident that Mr. Hughes will do his part. But there is something more—two things more. If the chief men of our great corporations and industrial concerns are not absolutely bent on provoking upheavals that sooner or later will put a Hearst into some place of power, it is high time for them to take thought about their behavior.

"A policy of continued provocation, of cold-blooded defiance of the prevailing popular spirit, will presently bring them face to face with more serious troubles than in the past have confronted them. It is for them to mix some reason and consideration with their schemes for power and gain. If they are men of sense they will take as a special warning Mr. Hearst's uncomfortably near approach to a victory."

The Sun (Hughes Ind.) gives the following sketch of the Governor-elect's rapid growth in the public regard:

"When his candidacy was declared he was relatively unknown. He had had a certain vague notoriety thrust upon him. He was the ruthless and implacable cross-examiner who had crucified eminent and erring citizens and who had cut a fearful and merciless swath among the great who sit insecurely in the high places. . . .

"During the six weeks or so that have ensued the stature of Mr. Hughes has increased by a cubit a day until this morning he comes out of the smoke and wrack of the battle the most imposing, impressive, and significant figure in all the Empire State. . . .

"Charles E. Hughes was the man walking in the wilderness; the misapprehended, the unknown, and the indispensable. Theodore Roosevelt's unfailing genius forced Hughes on the Saratoga Convention, snatched the Republican party from the grave, and saved the State; and, for all we can tell, saved the nation."

The Tribune (Rep.) regrets that the Republican majority was not so overwhelming as to insure an immediate quietus to the Hearst movement. It comments in part as follows:

"Sober sense predominates in New York, but the State can not lay any flattering unction to itself upon the overwhelming predominance of wisdom and sobriety. We had not concealed our hope for such a defeat for Hearst as Bryan experienced. While the verdict falls short of being as crushing as we feel that he deserved and as we thought an indignant public would make it, the handsome plurality by which Mr. Hughes wins can offer no just encouragement to the ambitions of his adversary. Under ordinary conditions in State elections midway between the Presidential years Mr. Hughes's plurality would be regarded as an extremely gratifying one. New York is a close and doubtful State. We roll up here large majorities for the Republican candidate for President, and then two years later, as a rule, barely elect a Republican Governor. So popular a candidate as Theodore Roosevelt carried the State by only 17,786, and again, four years ago, Governor Odell was reelected by a poor plurality of 8,803. The defeat of Hearst by a margin far in excess of these is a stern rebuke to his demagoguery. He will probably not cease from troubling the Democracy, State and national, as an overwhelming adverse majority would have compelled him to do, but the country, having taken his measure once, may view his future operations with less anxiety. Elected, he would have been a national incubus; defeated as badly as he is, he will be at most merely a party incubus. Moreover, Hearst is probably stronger now than he ever will be again. He has steadily weakened since the campaign opened, and should go on weakening under the double burden of exposure and defeat."

"We believe this is the first public office Mr. Hughes has ever sought or held," says the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Hughes Dem.), which adds that he is "really the better" for his inexperience in practical politics. It thus states the case:

"The practical politicians of his party had brought it into discredit, whether through their want of morals or their narrowness of mind. They nominated Mr. Hughes against their will and under the operation of their fears. His addresses to the people showed that he was a thinker, not a tactician; a lawyer and a jurist, not a partizan politician; a candid and a convincing speaker, not a magnetic orator; a fearless truth-teller, self controlled, self-centered, searching, sincere, and neither spectacular nor vituperative. His party took up with him as Charlotte Brontë said England took up with Wellington, 'for its own salvation's sake.'"

The Herald (Hughes Ind.) finds the more comfort in the result in view of Hearst's "unprecedented machinery for publicity." *The Press* (Rep.) predicts for Hughes a progression from the gubernatorial to the Presidential chair. We there read: "It is understood that the Administration's purpose has been to provide a residuary legatee for the White House in the person of a Mr. Root or Mr. Cortelyou. We guess the people of New York and Mr. Charles Evans Hughes have settled this matter of succession."

Of the situation in Pennsylvania the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.) says:

"The independent movement which took form under the name of the Lincoln party has been abundantly justified—and in a sense triumphant—even tho it has failed to elect its candidate for Governor. To have forced the nomination of so upright a candidate as Mr. Stuart was its first success; to have prest this candidate so hard that he has pulled through only by assurances of his independence of the organization is to have achieved a large part of its real purpose. For Stuart is not a man who will regard his own campaign pledges lightly, and in the face of this great opposition vote he could not disregard them if he would. . . .

"While the manner of Mr. Stuart's nomination identified him, in the campaign just closed, with the State organization, it was well understood that he was chosen by the organization mainly because he had not been identified with it before, and because his personal character would give respectability to its ticket. Probably no other candidate could have been elected by the Penrose machine, and Mr. Stuart will thus enter upon the office of Governor with no obligations to it that can weigh against his obligations to himself and to the Commonwealth."

CALIFORNIA'S UNCONCERN ABOUT THE SCHOOL TROUBLE.

AT the center of every storm there is said to be an area of calm. However true this may be of other storms, the theory seems to fit to a T the storm over the San Francisco school situation. In Japan the national anger is kindled at the relegation of the little Japanese boys and girls to the school for Orientals, along with the Chinese and Koreans. In Washington the Administration is so perturbed by Japan's protest that a Cabinet Minister was dispatched across the continent post-haste to investigate. All over the country the press have displayed the greatest concern—except in San Francisco itself. There the newspapers are so busy with other things, apparently, that the school trouble, which is attracting attention in the capitals of Europe, has escaped their notice. About the only paper in San Francisco that seems to think the imbroglio worth its ink is *The Chronicle*, and even that paper speaks with ill-concealed impatience at the to-do over this little matter. It says:

"A dispatch represents the Japanese press and people as exceedingly angry at the anti-Japanese feeling on this coast, and especially at our exclusion of all children of Oriental parentage from the schools of this city, except the special schools designed for their accommodation. Very likely there is much talk. Japan has its irresponsible sensational press as well as this country. The report that the Japanese Government is taking the matter up, however, may be dismissed as all rot. It would be fortunate if it would take it up, for it would probably lead to a rational discussion of the entire racial question by cool, level-headed men of both countries. In due time it will probably come to that, but probably not quite yet.

"As to the schools, the Japanese Government perfectly understands that the people of this State are not under the slightest obligation to tax themselves to teach Japanese the English language or to admit Oriental pupils at all into our schools where their presence may be distasteful to our own people. In view of the fact that we have not in this city sufficient buildings to accommodate our own pupils, the Japanese Government will see that our provision of special schools for the instruction of Orientals is an act of the most kindly consideration on our part. The Japanese Government also knows that, in view of the restrictions placed on our people in Japan and its dependencies it is in no position to complain if we should conclude to exercise the right which the Japanese have formally recognized by treaty, to exclude those classes of their people whose presence here is certain to result in

conditions and acts which would interrupt the friendly relations between the two nations. There is no objection here to the presence of any number of Japanese students, merchants, travelers, and financiers. No other classes of Americans desire to go to Japan. We are in a position to demand of Japan that she shall give to Americans of those classes the same perfect freedom in Japan and its dependencies which the Japanese of those classes enjoy in the United States. At present there is no such freedom to our people. We are in a position, either with or without the consent of Japan, to exclude the classes who live by manual labor. Japan is at perfect liberty to exclude American laborers from that country. We desire to continue on friendly terms with Japan both for sentimental and commercial reasons. There is but one way to do it, and that is to keep Japanese manual laborers out of the country. Our workingmen will never bother Japan. As for giving up our civilization for that of Japan, which must follow the free admission of Japanese coolies, we won't do it, and the Japanese and United States governments combined can not make us do it."

SECESSION IN AUSTRALIA.

THE promise of a transcontinental railway, fulfilled by the building of the Canadian Pacific, induced British Columbia, the most western of the Canadian provinces, to throw in its lot with the Dominion. The failure on the part of Australia to build such a railway is apparently about to rob that Commonwealth of its most westerly unit, the State of Western Australia. By a vote of 19 to 8 the Assembly of that State has adopted a resolution to secede. While the act is not final, since the voters must yet pass upon it, and the British Government may possibly exert its influence, it remains a significant index to the state of domestic friction within the five-year-old Commonwealth. This friction is thought by many papers in the United States to indicate the beginning of governmental disintegration in Australia. Thus the New Orleans *Picayune* remarks:

"If the other colonies or States were harmonious and loyal in their adherence to the Commonwealth, the loss of Western Australia might not be a matter of very grave importance; but the facts are that the States that have not yet seceded are quite as much dissatisfied, if not more dissatisfied, with their mutual agreements than Western Australia; hence it is feared that the action of the latter State will be merely the signal for a general break-up in the Commonwealth.

"That the British colonies of the South Pacific have failed to

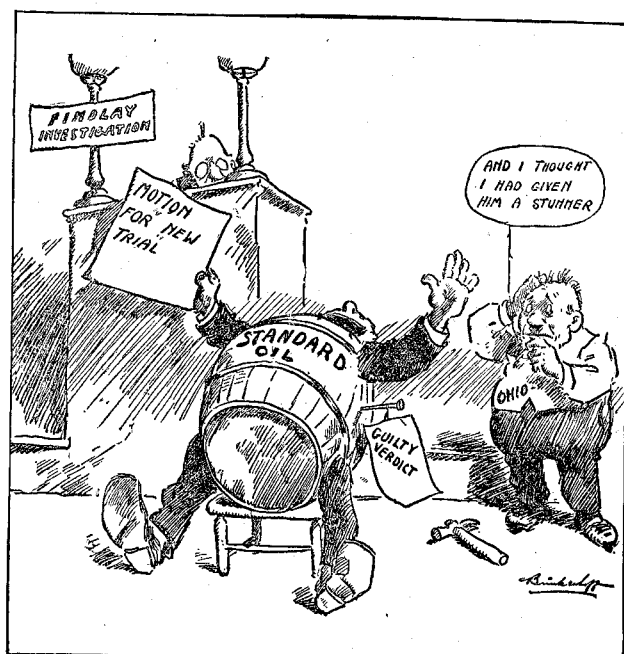


UNCLE SAM—"Get out o' ther, ye fool!"
—Donahy in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

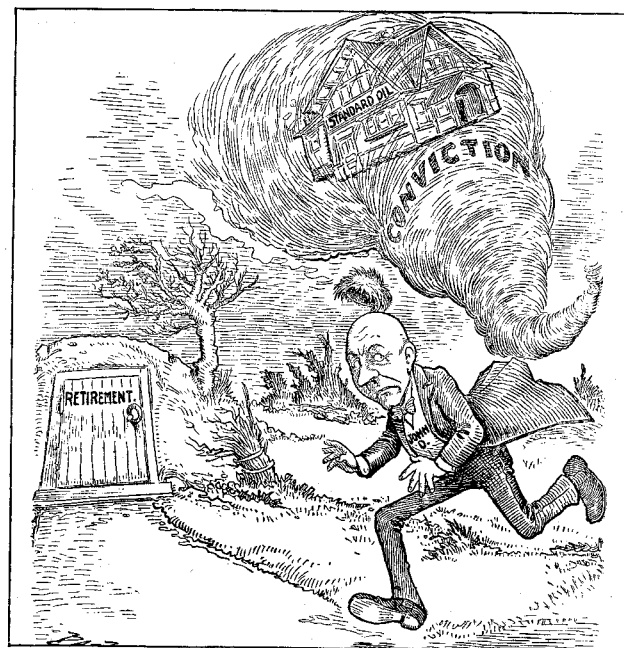


BOTH TOGETHER—"Awfully sorry. Beg your honorable pardon."
—Rehse in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

SAN FRANCISCO VERSUS WASHINGTON.



THE STANDARD—"Now, old man, you quit your tickling."
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo Blade.



THE HOUSE THAT JOHN BUILT.
The tornado got the house this time. It may get John D. yet.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis Journal

TWO IMPRESSIONS OF THE STANDARD-OIL CONVICTION.

realize the high hopes with which the organization of the Australian Commonwealth was greeted will be a source of general regret to the rest of the world. From an international viewpoint, a confederation such as that of the Australian Commonwealth is far more important than a group of separate and independent States, however important each may be in itself.

"Altho the Australian colonies entrusted the Federal Administration with very extensive powers, they retained all their local laws and full control over domestic affairs. Owing to the great divergence in size of the colonies and the difference in the representation of each in the Federal Government, the history of the Commonwealth to date has been a long series of disappointments, jealousies, and bickerings. None of the States would subordinate its individual interests to those of the Commonwealth as a whole, and, the power of coercion being lacking, the tendency to disintegrate set in before the union had been in force more than a year or two.

"The immediate cause of the secession of Western Australia will probably be found to be closely connected with the failure of the scheme for the construction, with the Federal resources, of a railway which should connect the gold-fields of the western half of the island continent with the States to the eastward. South Australia refused to permit the passage through her territory of this transcontinental line, an example of the spirit which has too commonly characterized the politicians in the Commonwealth Parliament.

"There has been a great lack of constructive statesmanship in the Federal Government, and nearly all the big undertakings for the general benefit have been obstructed by the opposition of some one of the States. The rise and fall of ministries have hinged on domestic projects upon which the component States have not been able to agree. With all the time since the inauguration of the Union taken up by disputes and quarrels between the colonies, very little has been accomplished. There has been an utter lack of national sentiment, and each State of sufficient population has sought to dominate the Federal Administration at the expense of the smaller colonies."

As a political lesson, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "the possibility of abandonment of the federation plan, adopted in 1901, points conclusively to the obstacles in the way of inventing a paper country where a *de-facto* nation does not exist." The Boston *Transcript* points out that there is apparently no provision in the Commonwealth Constitution for the withdrawal of a State; "but then," it adds, "no nation prepares in advance for its dissolution." We read further:

"The experiences of Australia under the Commonwealth have

been of a kind to raise the question whether Great Britain has yet struck the happy medium of reconciling colonial dependence and imperial ascendancy. The debt is enormous; the population is only about 4,000,000, and the local jealousies which it was assumed would be extinguished by the union appear to have acquired renewed strength by meeting in one common legislature."

A "ROOSEVELT PROFESSOR'S" REPUDIATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

WHEN Prof. John W. Burgess told the Kaiser and the assembled students of the University of Berlin that the Monroe Doctrine and the high protective tariff theory are "almost obsolete," and declared that "the acceptance by the United States of its position as a world power has made them both nearly senseless," his "glaring indiscretion" was at once flashed across the Atlantic to become a text for editorial comment and an embarrassment to the powers at Washington. Like Byron, Professor Burgess woke up to find himself famous. "The State Department at Washington knows of his existence," says *The Evening Sun*, "and he has had the honor of bringing about a wholly unnecessary reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine by implication on the part of the President." And all this through merely the expression of a private opinion! This opinion was expressed by Dr. Burgess in his initial address as "Roosevelt professor" of American history and institutions at the German university. After restating the purpose of the Roosevelt professorship, which is to nurture international amity and understanding, the speaker told how, after his appointment to the chair, President Roosevelt "was pleased to address me as an ambassador of peace, friendship, and civilization." Then pointing out that the academic freedom of such a chair made it possible "to subject questions of the highest importance, which can scarcely be touched upon in a diplomatic way, to the most fundamental examination and the most friendly consideration," the professor went on:

"There are, for example, two doctrines in the policy of the United States which are regarded almost as holy doctrines, the discussion of which may not even be proposed by a foreign power without risk of awaking hostility in the United States.

"These are the high protective tariff theory and the Monroe Doctrine. Our politicians do not appear to have the least notion that both of these doctrines are almost obsolete, and that the

reconstruction of European States and their constitutions and the acceptance by the United States itself of its position as a world power have made them appear nearly senseless."

Elsewhere in the address he is reported to have said that "the best interests of the United States and the world would be advanced by a strong Teutonic tide of emigration to South America, by which the settlement of that gigantic part of the continent by men capable of cultivating it would be secured." On the publication of these statements, Washington correspondents lost no time in assuring their papers that the Roosevelt professor is in no sense an authorized spokesman of the Administration, and that the possibility of his being so regarded in Berlin was causing the President much annoyance—so much, according to one correspondent, that "it probably could not be expressed in polite language." Before Washington had time to repudiate indignantly these professorial views, the *New York World* (Dem.) published them under headlines which proclaimed "'Monroeism and High Tariff are Now Out of Date'—Roosevelt's Envoy," and "He is a Pioneer of Our New Diplomacy." Now the press generally express regret that circumstances created the impression that he spoke in a quasi-representative capacity, and state that his attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine in particular is at variance with the real sentiment of this nation. The *Baltimore News*, moreover, points out that its expression is singularly mal-apropos just at this time, when Secretary Root is planning to obtain from the next Hague Conference the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that "no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization"—that is to say, the formal recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. No one, the *Boston Transcript* reminds us, has been more pronounced in the support of Monroeism than President Roosevelt, who "has nailed the Monroe colors to the mast." If its occupants all exhibit an indiscretion equal to that of Professor Burgess, the President will wish his name had never been attached to the chair of American history and institutions at Berlin University, says the *Springfield Republican*, which adds:

"And large German emigration to South America was urged in full knowledge of the fact that it already constitutes the chief present influence for the subversion of the Monroe Doctrine. Was it at just this point that Emperor William rose and led the cheers for President Roosevelt?"

The *Philadelphia Press* and the *Pittsburg Dispatch* remark that at this rate the international university lectures promise to produce exactly the inverse of the effect desired, and to create misunderstanding rather than understanding between nations. Says the *Brooklyn Times*:

"Won't somebody call that man back to the United States? If he keeps on talking that way he will have the United States at war with Germany under a mutual misapprehension before the first two years of his term expire. . . . It is an open secret in world politics that the Kaiser has long cherished the purpose of annexing to the German Empire enough of the rich, temperate territory of South America, from Argentina or Brazil, or both, to found a German colony, which may in time rival the United States, and that he has found the Monroe Doctrine the only formidable obstacle in his way. What pleasure it must have given him, then, to learn from one who announced himself to be President Roosevelt's unofficial 'ambassador of peace, friendship, and civilization,' that the Monroe Doctrine is obsolete, and that the United States would welcome the appropriation of a large slice of

South America as a German colony! But Professor Burgess is leading the poor Kaiser astray."

The specific refutation of the professor's views is undertaken by the *New York Sun*, which says:

"The reasons assigned by Mr. Burgess for thinking that the Monroe Doctrine is outworn and ought to be discarded are two: first, all European countries, with the exception of Turkey, have adopted parliamentary institutions and have abandoned the more or less absolutist monarchical system, which President Monroe and other American patriots desired to see prevented from effecting a relodgment on the Western hemisphere; secondly, the United States, having emerged from its traditional self-imposed isolation and having assumed a place among 'world powers' by taking part in the settlement of European and Asiatic affairs, is estopped from objecting to the exhibition of a similar interest by European nations in the affairs of Latin America.

"The first argument was brought forward ten years ago, when Mr. Cleveland issued his Venezuela proclamation, and, if it possess convincing cogency, should have proved effective at that time. . . .

"The question, therefore, whether the Monroe Doctrine should be waived in favor of a European power which has transformed its mode of government from absolutism or oligarchism—England's polity was an oligarchy up to 1832—to parliamentarism of the most advanced and liberal type must be held to have settled once for all in the case made by President Cleveland and presented to the American people. It is *res adjudicata*, and has since been accepted by Germany and Italy, as well as Great Britain, for otherwise those three Powers would not have requested the permission of our State Department in 1902 to blockade Venezuelan sea-ports. . . .

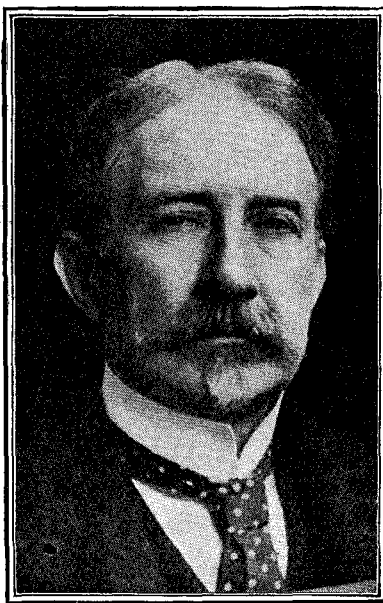
"The second argument put forward by Professor Burgess for discarding the Monroe Doctrine will not bear close inspection, for

the reason that we have not become a world power in the sense of claiming any such rights of colonization or conquest in the Old World as European nations have evinced a desire to exercise in the new. We possess no territory in or adjoining Europe, and we covet none. We possess no territory in or adjoining Asia except the Philippines, and we have repeatedly and earnestly disclaimed any purpose of acquiring a foothold on the Asiatic Continent."

PUBLICITY AS A CHECK TO DIVORCE.

IT may appear to some moralists that the chief remedy proposed by the committee of the General Divorce Congress, namely, insistence upon a public hearing before a judge in all cases of divorce, even where the defendant is willing to admit the charges, will act more as an aggravation of the present evil than as the restrictive measure which it is intended to become. Yet in the draft of the uniform divorce law which will be presented to the Congress by its secretary when it assembles in Philadelphia on November 15, this feature of publicity is emphasized, and the press agrees that it would prove a valuable deterrent. The assurance that private faults and family skeletons would be laid bare to public scrutiny, says the *Philadelphia Record*, "would alone deter a good many people from seeking divorce." The pro and con of the case is thus argued by the *New York Sun*:

"Of course there are certain well-recognized objections to publicity in a divorce proceeding where, as in this State, the sole cause for the absolute dissolution of the marriage tie is the infidelity of one of the parties. The proof necessarily involves facts of a disagreeable nature, which must be extremely unpleasant, even to the innocent party, to have made the subject of public



JOHN W. BURGESS,
Roosevelt Professor at Berlin University.
His statement that the Monroe Doctrine is almost obsolete has aroused vigorous protest in the American press and has caused some embarrassment at Washington.

disclosure. Nevertheless, we believe it to be the opinion of those lawyers and judges whose experience has enabled them to give the most careful consideration to the question that the advantages of publicity in such cases far outweigh the objections arising from the unpleasant character of the proof. Court hearings before referees furnish great facilities for collusive suits; and a judge who is called upon to act on written evidence only, such as the testimony in the form of depositions annexed to a referee's report, is deprived of the advantage in the exercise of his judgment which is afforded by the personal presence of the witnesses and an opportunity on his part to observe their appearance, demeanor, and manner of testifying."

There is no reason, insists the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, why divorce which "is often necessary" should "be shrouded in any mystery" because "it is only the facts in the case which can justify it, and society has a proper interest in the facts, not for pandering to curiosity, but as a protection." And the *Pittsburg Leader*, which from its *situs* should be an authority, strongly advocates increased publicity, because through lack of it "injustice to the innocent person is made possible."

Other provisions which the preliminary draft of the measure carries are briefly, that remarriage shall not take place within a definite period—one year is proposed—that lawyers and others be forbidden to solicit divorce cases, and general provisions tending to make uniform the grounds for divorce. Delegates to the Congress from all the States in the nation will be asked to present the final draft of the proposed law to their various State legislatures and thus secure uniformity where at present exists only confusion.

But at the same time, says the *Brooklyn Standard Union*, there is a wide field for reform which no congress can cover:

"It must not be forgotten that the question of divorce laws and the work of divorce reform are distinct, tho allied. The State must make its law to deal with human nature as it finds it, and 'as many as have sinned in the law shall be judged by the law'; while even under the most perfect legal system, there will still be abundance of work to be done by other agencies to cultivate respect for the family institution and loyalty to it."

OUR APATHY IN THE FACE OF RAILROAD DISASTERS.

THERE is a large amount of editorial comment on the recent disaster to the electric train of the Pennsylvania road near Atlantic City. The substance of it all, however, varies little from what we are accustomed to reading after each of the many lamentable accidents which the news dispatches record from time to



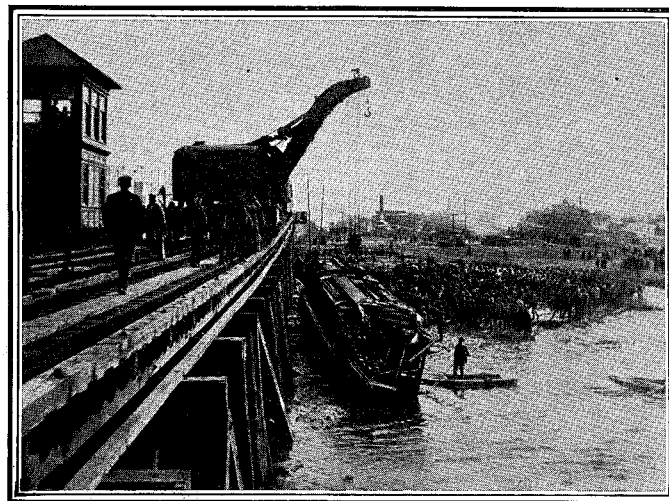
DRAWBRIDGE OVER THOROUGHFARE CREEK, NEAR ATLANTIC CITY, SHOWING ONE OF THE THREE WRECKED CARS.

time. The *Brooklyn Eagle* admirably forecast the trend of popular interest in the event in this manner:

"We shall hear the usual outcry, 'Place the responsibility!' There will be the usual activity among the officials; the railroad

company will pay heavily for damages, and pay, perhaps, more heavily in decreased patronage—altho these accidents do more than any other things to make travel secure; there will be an output of reprobation and suggestion; and, some morning, there will be a new tragedy on another line of railway."

"We have grown deplorably accustomed to these accidents,"



THE HEAVY DERRICK USED IN THE ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE SUNKEN CARS.

continues this paper, and as a nation are no longer aroused to a sense of our own responsibility in cases of this kind. Here, we are told, Europe is far ahead of us, for in the Old World "a wreck like that near Atlantic City would be a matter for searching investigation and would create a general outcry of horror and protest." Our yearly record of railroad accidents is enormous, and so frequent are they that even one of such proportions as this, where nearly threescore lives were sacrificed, creates but passing interest. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its latest accident bulletin, reports 3,103 railroad wrecks for the three months ending June 30—an average of more than one an hour. This Atlantic City disaster receives somewhat more attention than the many others because of the mystery surrounding its cause, and the unusual number of casualties. As the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* puts it, "the calamity differs only in degree from too many of the same kind." The fact that in this instance the train which plunged over the bridge into the water was electric rather than steam excites little comment. The *New York Commercial* has this to say, however:

"There will be found plenty of practical railroaders, doubtless, to bemoan the absence of a locomotive as an element of safety in an accident of this nature, in the way of checking the disastrous progress of the train after the first truck has left the rails. The weight of cars, the nature of the door and window fastenings in their relation to the escape of passengers, and other important features of the electrical train's equipment will now come up for practical and serious consideration."

As typical of the general comment, this from the *Providence Journal* may serve:

"It is said and denied that the drawbridge was not really closed, that it was imperfectly constructed, making necessary the realignment of the rails by hand, and that there was a broken flange or a flaw in the running-gear of one of the cars. Any of these explanations is probably enough; none can be called satisfactory. There seems to be little doubt, at any rate, that the train ran upon the bridge at a high rate of speed, and, generally speaking, this is a reckless thing in such circumstances. Where there is a draw the rule is, or should be, to slacken speed materially. The Mayor of Atlantic City and the coroner promise a rigid investigation, and the railway company ought not to endeavor to block it in any way. It will not do to dismiss such a disaster as among the inexplicable calamities, an 'act of God,' as the bills of lading say."

A NEW SOLUTION OF THE CHICAGO STREET-RAILWAY PROBLEM.

PUTTING aside the "blundering bourbonism" which, according to the Chicago *Record-Herald*, characterized their attitude in the past, the City Railway and the street-car lines of Chicago operated by the receivers of the Union Traction have laid before the Local Transportation Committee the preliminary draft of ordinances offering an altogether new solution of the traction problem. The proposition of the companies has caught the attention of the press throughout the country as furnishing a valuable object-lesson to other communities. The plan amounts to a sort of joint partnership between the city and the companies, and in its details is considered by the Brooklyn *Eagle* to be "by all odds the most liberal proposition yet made for street-railroading by any responsible organization in this country." It is the latest development in that traction war which has kept the atmosphere of Chicago in a disturbed state for ten years and which produced, under Mayor Dunne, the most conspicuous effort in the United States to establish municipal ownership of street-car lines. It is under fear of municipal ownership, says the New York *World*, that the companies are willing to go so far. Their proposition, in its salient points, is as follows: They offer to run the railroads, not under franchise for any stated time, but under a license revocable by the city for bad service; to pay a fixed percentage of their receipts to the city; to pave, repair, clean, and sprinkle streets occupied by their lines; to give universal transfers; and to begin the work of reconstruction, on which they intend to spend about \$40,000,000, within sixty days after the passage of the ordinance. The municipal-ownership feature appears in a provision that on any January 1, after six months' notice, the city may acquire the properties by purchase at a price to be agreed upon. Coming from private interests which have so long resisted the demand for decent treatment of the public, says the New York *World*, this offer is surprisingly liberal. "Yet no one," it adds, "can possibly doubt that it is based on calculation of satisfactory profits." Thus the theory that the very long term or perpetual franchise is necessary to the favorable operation of public-service corporations, says *The World*, is an exploded fiction. "The people of Chicago are victorious," comments the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "in that the agitation and negotiation are to result in a revolution in the traction system and the substitution of one of the best services in the world for the existing makeshift." It will be seen that Mayor Dunne's visionary ideas of "immediate municipal ownership" have gone glimmering, adds this paper, but he and his followers "ought to rejoice that they get something better—private ownership, an income for the city, and an efficient service." The settlement of the Chicago street-railway problem, which now seems near at hand, is likely, asserts the Toledo *Blade*, to have an important bearing on this branch of American municipal life. We read further:

"The important features of this agreement are that Chicago is assured of a greatly improved service, and that Mayor Dunne has been thrown off the I. M. O. hobby. The people of that city have become thoroughly weary of the controversy. The companies, suspended, as it were, in mid-air, have refused to make improvements or extensions because they had no guaranty of being permitted to remain in the business, and as a result the service has been wretched. The new deal appears to satisfy all parties, while the application of the license principle will be watched with interest by every municipality confronted with similar problems, near or remote. If the Chicago companies have found a successful solution to the question, one of the greatest sources of agitation will have been removed from municipal politics."

Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"It is difficult to see where the companies are to pay dividends under such arrangement, but no doubt they are competent to protect their own interests, and have done so in the offer they have made. If it be accepted, this plan will remove the menace of the

city operation of the roads, with its problem of thousands of employees as a political asset to be fought for at every election. If the plan be accepted, there is sure to be a popular demand that the city take, instead of its percentage on the receipts to lessen taxation, the lower fares which the companies offer as an alternative, thus making an immediate and visible contribution to the taxpayers' pockets. We do not believe that three-cent street-car fares can be made possible in any city with such long rides as Chicago, and with the system of general transfers to be established there, if this plan goes through. But if this offer should result in a fairly efficient operation with any reduction of fares whatever, it will serve to postpone indefinitely the specter of municipal ownership, which the voters of Chicago have raised."

That the local-traction problem in Chicago had reached an acute stage may be inferred from the fact that twice the people of the city have voted for immediate municipal ownership, a vote which was not carried into effect because of complex legal and financial obstacles. The recent passage by the aldermen of a public-comfort ordinance, which insists that the companies shall run cars enough to furnish a seat for every passenger, contains an interesting suggestion for New York.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE UTES.

WHILE dispatches from Wyoming record the movements of a band of Ute Indians "on the warpath" with a thousand United States cavalry in pursuit—dispatches which read, says the New York *Evening Mail*, "like an echo from a past of which Americans are not proud"—the Eastern press take a less sensational view of the situation. The Utes, it appears, disgusted by the paucity of game on their reservation in Utah, decided to seek happier hunting-grounds in Wyoming. Moreover, they displayed stubbornness in their adherence to this decision. The case is thus diagnosed by *Ridgway's*:

"Little enough of heroism or romance surrounds the Indian. From a mighty hunter and warrior, he has come to be a farmer, rather averse to labor, and fighting only when filled with the white man's whisky. But when the deer begin to sniff the wind for signs of snow, and the elk prepare to come down from the peaks and seek winter quarters, the spirit of his fathers stirs within him. He will go a-hunting. Such is the basis of the present Indian scare. The Utes are out after their winter supply of meat and hides; incidentally to pay a friendly visit to their neighbors, the Cheyennes. When confronted with a display of force by the soldiery they will, unless treated with unusual severity, go sullenly back to the reservation. The occasion gives no reason for harsh



ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR DISARMAMENT.

—Kessler in the St. Louis *Republic*.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

A GERMAN PHILIPPIC AGAINST THE CZAR.

A TERRIBLE arraignment of Nicholas II. and his methods of government appears in the Liberal organ *Die Nation* (Berlin), whose editor, Dr. Theodor Barth, is a radical publicist of considerable prominence in Berlin, where he represents the Labor party. The writer of this article signs himself *Ignotus*, but if unknown, he is evidently not unknowing, for he speaks with the trenchant confidence of one who is on the spot. The reigning Czar, he tells us, is the great terrorist of Russia; he treats the instigators of pogroms with immunity and sometimes loads them with favor. Toward the peasantry, who were never in a worse condition, he is insincere in his promises. The agrarian scheme which he proposes is utterly inadequate for the exigencies of the hour, and the Czar has surrounded himself with advisers who flatter, hoodwink, and mislead him. "Ignotus" says:

"With regard to the extension of liberty in Russia, the Czar and his Government have hitherto responded to every popular demand by a ferocious repression of every popular movement, by putting cities into a condition of siege and proclaiming martial law. As to agrarian reforms, the Czar has done nothing but promise to divide the crown lands among the peasants, lands which are absolutely inadequate to satisfy the needs of the agricultural population. Even if the promises thus made were fulfilled, the Russian peasant would find himself in a worse position than he was at the emancipation of the serfs in 1861. This is the economic condition to which the autocracy has brought the Russian people."

Another count in this writer's indictment of the Czar is his responsibility for the war with Japan. In this matter he rebelled against better advice in yielding "to the interested counsels of mercenary men," and followed "the fantastic mirage of Russian supremacy in Asiatic lands." Speaking of "Russian terrorism" "Ignotus" exclaims:

"No one is more responsible than the Czar for the hideous massacres which in his day have flooded the country with blood. It has become an established fact that the bureaucracy and the army have merely carried out the intentions of the Czar in inaugurating a brutal warfare of terrorism, not only against the revolutionaries, but against all who manifested opposition to the autocracy. Against these imperial instruments of terrorism who enjoyed the protection of the court not even the ministers of the Government themselves had any influence. The worst elements of the terrorists, those, for instance, who publish detestable pamphlets, or assassinate estimable statesmen like Hergenstein, or organize pogroms of the most frightful kind, not only do so with impunity, but are even rewarded and decorated."

Witte and his successors have been absolutely powerless against the Czar's intimate clique, who carry out the Czar's diabolical plans for defeating, crushing, and bewildering his subjects. The Czar, in fact, is a moral monster. To quote:

"This sovereign, who is as destitute of knowledge as of experience, is also absolutely lacking in moral principle. His piety is nothing but a certain kind of unpractical bigotry which he indulges in as a constant companion of the Grand Duchess Militza Nicolaevna, the Montenegrin wife of the Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievitch. This grand-ducal couple have introduced into the intimacy of the Czar the venal spiritualist Philip, and the Czar in his intellectual dotage has utterly given himself over to spiritualism. He even goes so far as to put himself completely under the direction of a certain Misciof, who draws and declares the horoscope of present and future events in the Empire from the inarticulate babblings of a half-witted Italian. And so in reality Russian policy is dictated by a driveling idiot, who, it is presumed by the Czar, is alone able to save the country from the desperate state in which it lies."

The Czar, we are told further, has no idea of the hardships which have driven the people into revolution. He considers his subjects at present as so many malefactors. But these "malefac-

tors" have at length found their sovereign out. In the words of this writer:

"Hatred for the Czar has been long in coming, but it reached its present intensity on the dissolution of the Douma. While for a long period, even when the fury of the autocracy was being wreaked upon the people, the majority of Russians laid the blame on the evil councilors of the sovereign, things are now changed. The unhappy condition of the country is laid to the Czar's account. He is accused by all, and there is not a single voice in the country raised in his defense."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

UNREALITY OF SPANISH ANTICLERICALISM.

IT is generally stated in high ecclesiastical circles at Rome, as it is also maintained by the clerical *Epoca* (Madrid), that the anticlerical program of the present Liberal Cabinet of Marshal Lopez-Dominguez is merely a political feint, intended to consolidate the whole Left and secure the permanency of the present Government. The program referred to is a large one, and is to end in separating Church and State, according to the *Heraldo de Madrid*. It begins with most drastic measures against the religious houses and communities. While hitherto religious orders could be established in Spain under the authorization of the Pope and the King, the proposal of the present Government is to take the whole matter into the hands of the Cortes, dropping both the Supreme Pontiff and the Sovereign from the program. The property of religious orders is to be limited, only such of their members as have university degrees will be permitted to engage in teaching. Those orders whose members are foreigners or whose directors, like those of the Jesuits, are resident abroad, are to be dissolved. These restrictions are all new, and are condemned by the clerical papers as likely to make "life as difficult as possible for the congregations themselves."

At Rome, as we learn from a long article in the *Heraldo*, written by Arturo Mattei, the Roman correspondent, the genuineness of Spanish anticlericalism is not believed in. Non-Catholics form only two per cent. of the Spanish population, and "a prelate who holds a lofty position in the college of the Propaganda" declared to this correspondent:

"Do you know what are the motives of the so-called Spanish anticlericalism? Well, we know well enough what they are, and we are not in the least disquieted about the matter. The movement does not originate in the heart and conscience of a people who day by day are becoming more closely identified with the successor of St. Peter. What you witness in Spain is an artificial anticlericalism, a trick of parliamentary politics, by which certain demagogues are trying to make a program incompatible with fidelity to Rome pass current as a popular movement in order to secure their permanence in power. But the King of Spain is a godchild of the Pope. Do you think it necessary that we should appeal to the religious hosts of Spain to rise up and defend the church? It is not necessary. The reform program is merely a political platform, without substantial existence. The Liberal ministers know this, and are in fact our most faithful adherents. It is not possible that they could seriously contemplate the passing of a law which would regulate or curtail the rights of the religious orders, or take any course which would manifest hostility to the church. Spain is neither Germany nor France. We can not conceive of a *Kulturkampf* springing up in the land of Ignatius Loyola, nor even of a Separation Law being passed. Spain is profoundly Catholic. In that country are the majority of existing monastic establishments. It is not credible, it would be folly to dream, that another civil war was being projected such as would weaken the country and rend asunder the whole peninsula."

This is very much the opinion of the London Roman-Catholic organ, *The Tablet*, which speaks as follows in estimating the real importance of the reform movement, and the motives which dictate it:

"Its immediate importance might be, and indeed is by some, easily exaggerated. The program above traced is a tall order for

any government in any country, and one not to be realized in a day or a year. And if that is true of any country, still truer is it of Catholic Spain, with its shifting ministries, its fluid parties and their dissentient groups. Much water will have to flow under the bridges before even a single item of such a program can be carried into effect in the realms of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria. For tho the supporters of such a policy may be active and loud-



THE GERMAN PESSIMISTS ARE TAKING THE KAISER'S ADVICE.

They are leaving Germany—for America!

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

tongued, it is quite certain that they receive little response to it from the great mass of those whose feelings and claims they pretend to represent, and it is almost equally clear that the Government are pushing it more for the sake of holding together their own unstable majority than because there is any adequate demand from the electors that such things should be done."

The Paris *Liberté* thinks that "the radicals find in this conflict with Rome a convenient platform for the elections." The London *Guardian* speaks cautiously as follows:

"Spain is doubtless a long way from following the example of France, and the faith of Rome has struck deeper root there than in the land where the most renowned champions of Catholicism have been Gallicans or Jansenists. Still the whole Latin world looks up to Paris for political leading, nor can the divorce between Church and State in France fail greatly to influence thought south of the Pyrenees. With tact and moderation the Church of Spain might be more than a match for all assailants, but these qualities have not been conspicuous in recent utterances of her rulers."

The extremely Liberal *Pais* (Madrid) affirms, however, that the Government is in dead earnest, and would risk even a rupture with Rome in carrying out its policy. What is "rupture with Rome but a silly bugaboo?" it asks. To quote:

"Shall the reform proposal be made to the Cortes by the spontaneous initiative of the Government, or shall we first humbly beg permission from Rome to modify the Law of Religious Orders in Spain? The independence, the sovereignty, the dignity of the Spanish State demand the proposal, the discussion, and the final ratification of the reform project without tolerating the intervention of a foreign Power. And now this dreadful bugaboo rises up. In that case, we are told, there will follow a rupture with Rome. A rupture with Rome! What of that? A commercial rupture with France, for example, would affect and alarm us very much more than that. A rupture with Rome should rather be a cheerful than a sad or terrifying prospect. In the first place, it would result in a saving of public money, namely, the contributions made to the Nuncio, for unlike other ambassadors, he receives salary, not from the court he represents, the Vatican, but from the State of Spain. What harm has resulted in France from the return of the Nuncio from Paris to Rome, and of the French Ambassador at Rome to Paris? The French Government, since the departure of such ambassadors, has serenely proceeded on its way to the separation of Church and State."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE BRASS-BUTTON FETISH IN GERMANY.

MILITARISM in Germany, as far as regards the public homage to the "king's coat" or uniform, has found its *reductio ad absurdum*. A shoemaker recently donned the uniform of a captain of the Guard, entered Koepenick, a town of 21,000 inhabitants, in the neighborhood of Berlin, took command of the twelve soldiers he found there, seized the Town Hall, carried off the \$12,000 in the treasury, which he claimed in the name of the Emperor, and then disappeared. Within a few days he was arrested and was found to be a flat-nosed fellow who looked anything but military when arraigned in court. He had obtained the uniform at a second-hand clothing-store. The burgomaster, Dr. Langerhans, is now the laughing-stock of Europe, we may say of the world, for he submitted to be the victim of a trick which surpasses the wildest fancies of comic opera. All the newspapers of the world are relating and commenting on this incident, which has already been put on the stage in Berlin, related in the form of a novel, while the verb "to koepenick" has become as real a part of the German language as to fake is of the English tongue. The magic influence of the military uniform is the secret of this impostor's success, we are told, and Mr. Bebel, in his *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), remarks that the whole world forgets for a moment the Hohenlohe revelations and the Triple Alliance and the heartburnings of international

politics, and joins in a hearty burst of almost delirious laughter over the absurd affair. The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares, however, that "a feeling of bitter humiliation is mingled with this merriment," for "people gloomily shake their



HOUSECLEANING AT HOHENLOHE.

KAISER—"For Heaven's sake, don't empty your dust-pan while I'm passing by!"

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

heads and ask, 'How could such a thing happen?' and they find that the thief owed the consideration with which he was treated to the reverence for militarism which is a Prussian State institution." Commenting on the affair editorially the *Frankfurter Zeitung*



EN PROMENADE WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.



AMONG THE CROWD IN PARIS.

SNAPSHOTS OF CLEMENCEAU.

observes that the uniform in Prussia is a sort of fetish and compares it to Gessler's hat—symbol of imperial power before which the Swiss were ordered to do reverence. This paper quotes from Schiller's "William Tell":

"And wilt thou, Tell, despise the Emperor?
And wilt thou, by refusing to do homage
To yonder hat, hung up to test thy faith,
Show thy contempt for us who represent him?"

This journal shows how absolute is the authority of a German officer over the rank and file, and proceeds to say:

"It has hitherto been held as a fixt principle that the law is all on the side of the military authorities, and that the citizen had very little of it on his side. The other side of the shield has now been shown, and the dangers of a one-sided exaggeration of this doctrine of authority laid bare. It becomes us to ask, Are the evils of the military and police institutions of this country at last about to be remedied? Is genuine justice to be established instead of this arbitrary method which obtains both in the civil and military administration?"

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), as a Liberal organ, has little patience with the stiff etiquette and social tyranny of German militarism, on which it comments as follows:

"If a man wearing the uniform of an officer of the Guard were to strike in the face a civilian who happened to be strolling at noonday in the Friedrichstrasse, or if he were to commit an act of lese-majesty, or to break a dozen shop-windows, no civilian or policeman has any right to arrest or haul him before a magistrate. The officer in uniform is a sacred being. Only, however, so long as he is actually in uniform. In civilian clothes he can be arrested by a policeman for any of the above-mentioned offenses. Thus it is the uniform, and not the man, which claims immunity from arrest. Nor are non-commissioned officers, altho wearing what is known as 'the king's coat,' i.e., the uniform of their corps, exempted from liability to apprehension by the civil police."

The tone in which the London papers comment on this incident is well illustrated by the remarks of *The Saturday Review*. The feat of the shoemaker, we are told, "sounds so much more like an Aristophanic satire on German starch, official and military. Poor Dr. Langerhans, he was wickedly used, no doubt. Too bad; but one can not help laughing, and that is all a sensible man will do. To take the affair seriously, and preach the Germans a sermon on it, is too absurd." William II., according to the press of Berlin, has taken a deep interest in the exploits of the rogue who has already been publicly dubbed "*Der Hauptmann von Koepenick*"—"Captain Koepenick." The Emperor has even expressed admiration for the address shown by the bogus captain, and calculated his value in time of war. A special report is, we are told, to be drawn and handed to the Kaiser, who is credited with quite an Athenian delight in listening to "new things."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMAN PRESS ON THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

MR. CLEMENCEAU'S accession to power is not very cordially welcomed by some of the German press, including the Ultramontane *Germania* (Berlin) and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, by which papers the new Premier is considered anti-German in sentiment. The *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin) thus attacks the new Premier:

"We have already characterized Mr. Clemenceau as the enemy of Rome and of Germany, and this indeed is the secret of his popularity in France. The only point of uncertainty is whether the new Premier of France will feel himself powerful enough to make an open attack on Rome and Germany at the same moment. We have our doubts about this. He has shown in the *Aurore* his hatred for Germany and his detestation of Catholics and priests, whom he styles the religious functionaries of internationalism. He stands eying both foes like the Ass of Buridan between two wisps of hay. Which shall he attack, or can he attack both? We doubt whether Clemenceau, strong as his nerve is, would venture upon this. Time will show whether the duel will be with Germany or Rome."

The *Reichsbote* (Berlin), the organ of the German Lutheran Church, speaks even more bitterly as follows:

"Clemenceau is the loud advocate of the *revanche*, the lackey of England, the Jew, who is a thorough internationalist at the bottom of his heart, but makes an exaggerated display of patriotism, which runs into chauvinism of the rankest kind. He has thus roused the suspicions of other nations; and even his own countrymen, especially the moderates, shake their heads at his name."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, however, which is of semi-official authority, disclaims the idea of looking unfavorably on the new Cabinet and says:

"German statesmen can have no possible prejudice against the new French Ministry, and they have watched Mr. Clemenceau's accession to power with unruffled serenity. They wish to leave Frenchmen to mind their own business, and they have no intention of judging the acts of the new president of the Council or his intentions, whether he announces them by tongue or pen. Nor do they pay heed to the motives people attribute to him. Germany has been on good terms with many French ministries, and it is certain she will continue to be so with Mr. Clemenceau and his colleagues."

The same paper, in a subsequent issue, declares in an official tone that Chancellor von Bülow disapproves of the attitude taken by some German papers toward the president of the new French Cabinet. The Chancellor is reported to have said that he sees no reason why the friendly relations which exist between the Sarrien Ministry and the French Republic should not continue unchanged under the Clemenceau régime.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TRADE-UNIONS INCOMPATIBLE WITH SOCIALISM.

TRADE-UNIONS are extremely powerful in England and have done much for the cause of labor, but Keir Hardie and his school, says *The Edinburgh Review*, are misleading the people if they advocate Socialism as a help to the unions. In Germany August Bebel, the Marxian Socialist leader, has found out that the trade-union is no friend of Socialism, and moved at Jena that it should be deprived of its strongest weapon, the *Massenstreik*, which rendered it independent of Socialistic methods. Conditions among the working class in England are such at present as to make the dreams of Socialism as uncalled-for as they are illusory, says the writer in *The Edinburgh Review*. He dwells on this point at some length and urges the importance of trade-unions as national institutions. Thus:

"It is the increase in the world's wealth, through the development of trade and the extended use of machinery, that has made the working classes in almost every country relatively rich as compared with their fathers."

"Under our present social system the condition of the manual workers has enormously improved, and there is every reason to believe that it is still rapidly improving. The cause of the improvement is primarily the great increase in national wealth, giving a larger total to be divided among the different members of the community. The secondary cause is the work done by trade-unions. Manual workers, by combining together in unions, as many professional workers learned to do long ago, have been able to improve their position by substituting collective for individual bargaining. This is a great step toward the better organization of industry, and it is not too much to say that the development of the trade-union movement on sound lines is a matter of supreme national importance."

All these benefits would be lost if State Socialism became a reality. Thus:

"Some trade-unionists in recent years have been bitten with Socialist theories, and have imagined that they could find a short cut to prosperity for their class by the invocation of the power of the State. They will find instead that State Socialism is the mortal foe of trade-unionism. It is not by the easy process of shouting at election meetings, and dropping pieces of paper into a ballot-box, that great victories are won for any class. The trade-union organization depends for success on the willingness of its members to make sacrifices for a common cause—to pay their subscriptions regularly, to meet levies cheerfully, and in the last resort to face courageously the cruel hardship of a strike. But if men are to be taught that the State will provide for them in every difficulty, why should they trouble to join trade-unions? These are the baits that Socialists hold out, but if they are taken they will not merely destroy trade-unionism, but they will also destroy the character of the English people."

Swiftest Battle-ships in the World.—The British Admiralty style the war-ships they are now building, three on the Clyde and one at the Elswick works, "cruisers." They are, in fact, according to the Clyde correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*, far more powerful additions to the English fleet than the world was aware of. They have as heavy a broadside fire as the *Dreadnought*, while they are much swifter than this marine monster. To quote in substance the statements of the correspondent:

They will be the most wonderful ships built for any fleet, in that they have greater offensive power than any two battle-ships now in commission in any of the world's fleets, combined with extraordinary speed—a speed far in excess of anything yet obtained in any big man-of-war. The main dimensions of these vessels, which are now in a forward state, and should be launched at an early date, are as follows, the comparative figures of the *Dreadnought* being given:

	New Ships.	<i>Dreadnought</i> .
Displacement (tons).....	17,250	17,900
Length (feet).....	530	490
Breadth (feet).....	78½	82
Mean draft.....	26	26½
Weight of hull, including armor and backing (tons).....	11,100	9,660

The same authority states that whereas the *Dreadnought* has been built for a speed of twenty-one knots, these three ships are designed to steam at twenty-five knots, and the correspondent is informed that they may reach twenty-seven on their trials. They will be the swiftest armored ships in the world, with a speed nine knots greater than any battle-ship of the German, French, or American fleet. Of course, like the *Dreadnought*, they will be propelled by Parsons's turbines, and for this reason great importance has attached to the trial of this battle-ship, which has just been concluded.

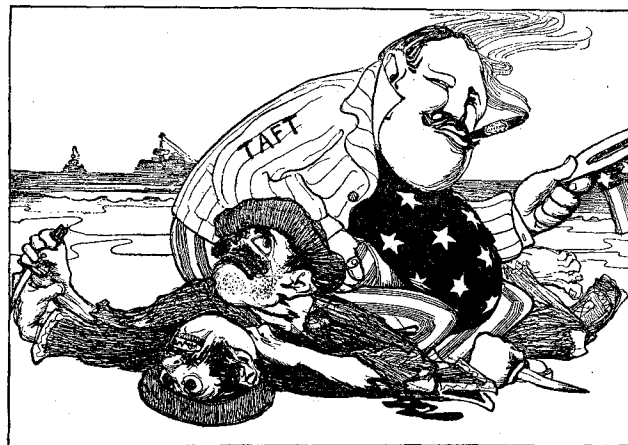
California and Japan.—There is little excitement in Japan concerning the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools in San Francisco, declares the Japanese Minister in Paris, Mr. Shin-jihirs Kurino, to a representative of the *Paris Matin*. He continues:

"There is no person of intelligence in Japan who doubts that the arrangement of the affair will be effected by pacific diplomacy. Japan has no desire at present for anything but peace. We have full confidence in the impartiality of President Roosevelt, who recognizes the justice of Japan's claim for equality of rights, and the desire of this nation to remain on terms of cordiality with the United States. The terrible war which the country has recently engaged in has taught Japan at how great a price victory in arms is to be purchased. Territorial expansion could never be any inducement to our nation in undertaking a fresh war with any Power whatever. All that Japan desires is to make stronger and stronger the ties that unite her with other nations."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE PROTECTION OF UNCLE SAM.
"You'll soon get used to it, my dear!"

Fischietto (Turin).



IT WAS NO TROUBLE AT ALL FOR MR. TAFT TO SQUELCH THE CUBAN RIOT.

—*Kladderadatsch (Berlin).*

THE RESCUE OF CUBA.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.

THE probability, or even the possibility, of life in other worlds than our own is denied by the veteran English scientist, Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, in his book on "Man's Place in the Universe." This opinion is vigorously combated in a pamphlet reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada (Toronto, 1906), by Dr. A. Kirschmann, professor of philosophy in the University of Toronto. Space forbids allusion to all of Dr. Kirschmann's arguments, but he makes, in particular, an ingenious use of the hypothesis of the relativity of things, which is worthy of notice. To the relativity of magnitudes, for instance, he will admit absolutely no limit, and he therefore maintains the possibility of living beings so huge that every molecule of their bodies is as great as our solar system, or so small that countless hosts of them may dwell together on one of our own molecules. "Perhaps," he says, "the whole galactic system is nothing but one cell of an immense organism." To one who holds this view of matter and life, arguments designed to show that there are no human beings on Venus or Mars are evidently inadequate. Says Professor Kirschmann:

"We must not forget that the greatness of the universe known to us is only relative. The law of relativity of all magnitudes is not a speculation, but a fact which is given with every experience, and which can be verified at any moment. But we have become accustomed to close our eyes to it. There is nothing absolutely great or small in the world; and the mathematical conception, so much indulged in, of the approximation to zero is one of the worst fictions which human intelligence ever invented. There can be no part of substance or of empty space tho ever so small, which, regarded from another standpoint, is not a large part of matter or of space. Consequently, a single molecule of chalk with its atoms of calcium and oxygen and carbon—these again consisting of millions of ions, and those again of sub-ions, and so on *ad infinitum*—may be a whole solar system again with central body, and planets and satellites, containing life in many forms, but for our measure too small to be ever perceived. And, on the other hand, the whole universe as far as we can fathom it may be only a small aggregation of particles or cells of a greater and higher organism absolutely unfathomable by us."

Somewhat similar to this infinity of magnitudes is the infinity of physical conditions which the writer invokes as another argument in favor of the possibility of life in other worlds. The laws of nature, it is true, may be constant throughout all space and all time—tho Professor Kirschmann reminds us that even this is not susceptible of proof—but the variation of conditions may still be infinite. We have no reason to believe that life may not be possible under all these variations, for all conditions are relative just as magnitude is. For every change in temperature, in the intensity of gravity, and in the chemical composition of atmospheres, and for every possible combination of these three, there may be a specially adapted organism somewhere. Says the writer:

"Physically there is no such thing as cold. The transformation of the uniform series of possible physical temperatures from zero to infinite, different only in intensity, into a manifoldness of two antagonistic qualities, heat and cold, with even a changeable zero-point between, is purely psychical. If this zero-point can vary for us in the different seasons—or on account of after-effects and contrast—we should assume that it can vary considerably more under other conditions of gravity and pressure. It is said

that life could not exist on Jupiter because its surface is still red-hot. But if the zero-point of the sense of temperature of the Jovians is shifted for a few hundred degrees they will have as pleasant a walk on that red surface as we do on the green grass.

"After all, the ordinary notions of physical temperature as used in cosmology are rather vague and misleading. . . . If temperature consists in time and space relations of the kinetic or dynamic elements of matter, or in changes of those relations, then it is clear that *the elements themselves*, no matter whether they are atoms, centers of force, ions, or electrons, *can not have any temperature at all.*"

Even Wallace's contention that life is dependent on the presence of carbon, nitrogen, and water is not admitted by Professor Kirschmann. Under present conditions other elements enter into organic combination, and he sees no reason why the relative importance of these should not be vastly greater in other places and at other times. He would admit, perhaps, the possibility of a man made out of iron, bisulphid of carbon, and chlorine. He says:

"To say that life is dependent on the prevalence of the four organogens on the surface of a planet is again incorrect. They are only the organogens under the conditions of heat, gravity, and pressure as they prevail on our earth. Under other conditions of heat and pressure, other substances, iron, gold, silicon, may play the rôle of organogens and form compounds with similar characteristics as those very complex and changeable chemical (organic) combinations which respond with partial or complete decomposition to slight stimulation. The neglect of this circumstance is the greatest mistake all those have made who have hitherto written on the subject."

To cap the climax, our knowledge of our own relationship to the external world is only relative. Professor Kirschmann says of this:

"There is one more point which should make us modest with regard to our statements about what is possible in other worlds. We are accustomed to think that we are a part of this world—an item in space and time. But this is a matter of belief, not of knowl-

edge or science. On closer examination we find that what we can say *with certainty* is that the whole world as we *know* it is *a part of us*—of our consciousness. Not that we are in space and time—but space and time are in us. They are the glasses through which alone we can see. We can look *through* them, but not *at* them. If we attempt to take them off to look at them, we are totally blind. What they are objectively we do not know. They are the tools with which consciousness works. . . . Time and space are for us the instruments with which we grasp the world. We have a lease of these instruments, and usually a lease for less than ninety-nine years. Whether with different mental instruments other worlds may be opened to us, whether the evil in this world is real or is only a distortion produced by the inadequacy of the tools or the imperfection of us who handle them, we can not know in this life. We may discover when the lease runs out."

Electricity as a Restorer of Deserts.—Under the heading "Lands of the Future," a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 29) discusses the possibilities of a number of countries that are at present uninhabited, but have great available water-power. He says:

"A new world!" cried Christopher Columbus when he saw the splendors of the West Indies spread before his fleet. 'A new land'—this is also the thought that inspires the engineer of to-day when he regards vast regions, thinly settled or even desert, but largely endowed with natural wealth—ores, hydraulic power,



DR. A. KIRSCHMANN,

Professor of philosophy in the University of Toronto. He denies the impossibility of life in other worlds.

"white coal," capable of running thousands of factories and of thus furnishing employment for countless generations to come. Such are countries still almost unknown, tho near civilized lands—the arctic regions, Lapland, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, and we may add northern British Columbia and Alaska. It seems certain that these countries, now scarcely inhabited, will be largely exploited and may be the objects of eager competition in a nearer future than may be supposed. To-day, when the industrial sciences know how to transform water-power or wind-power into electricity and to utilize its energy in the three forms of mechanical power, heat, and light, the great water-courses and cataracts

is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, October 19). He says:

"The road-bed is concrete, and by dispensing with ballast it is possible to flush the whole floor and thus prevent dust and most of the offensive odors due to oil-drippings, which have caused so much complaint in the New York subway. For this reason it is quite possible that the extensions of the New York subway may use a longitudinal timber for rail support embedded in a concrete road-bed, which may be kept clean. The steel car for the Philadelphia subway . . . includes several improvements over cars usually built for such service. A prominent one is the middle door, which permits a much more rapid movement of passengers on entering and leaving the cars, and in this way the length of stops is reduced and a faster schedule obtained. By the use of the deep fish-belly steel side-sill, the underframe is made sufficiently strong to carry the whole load, and the weakness due to the middle-door opening is overcome. These middle doors are operated with a pneumatic device which can be handled from either end. The cars are also fitted with automatic car and air brake couplers—an innovation in electric service."

FIRES IN SKY-SCRAPERS.

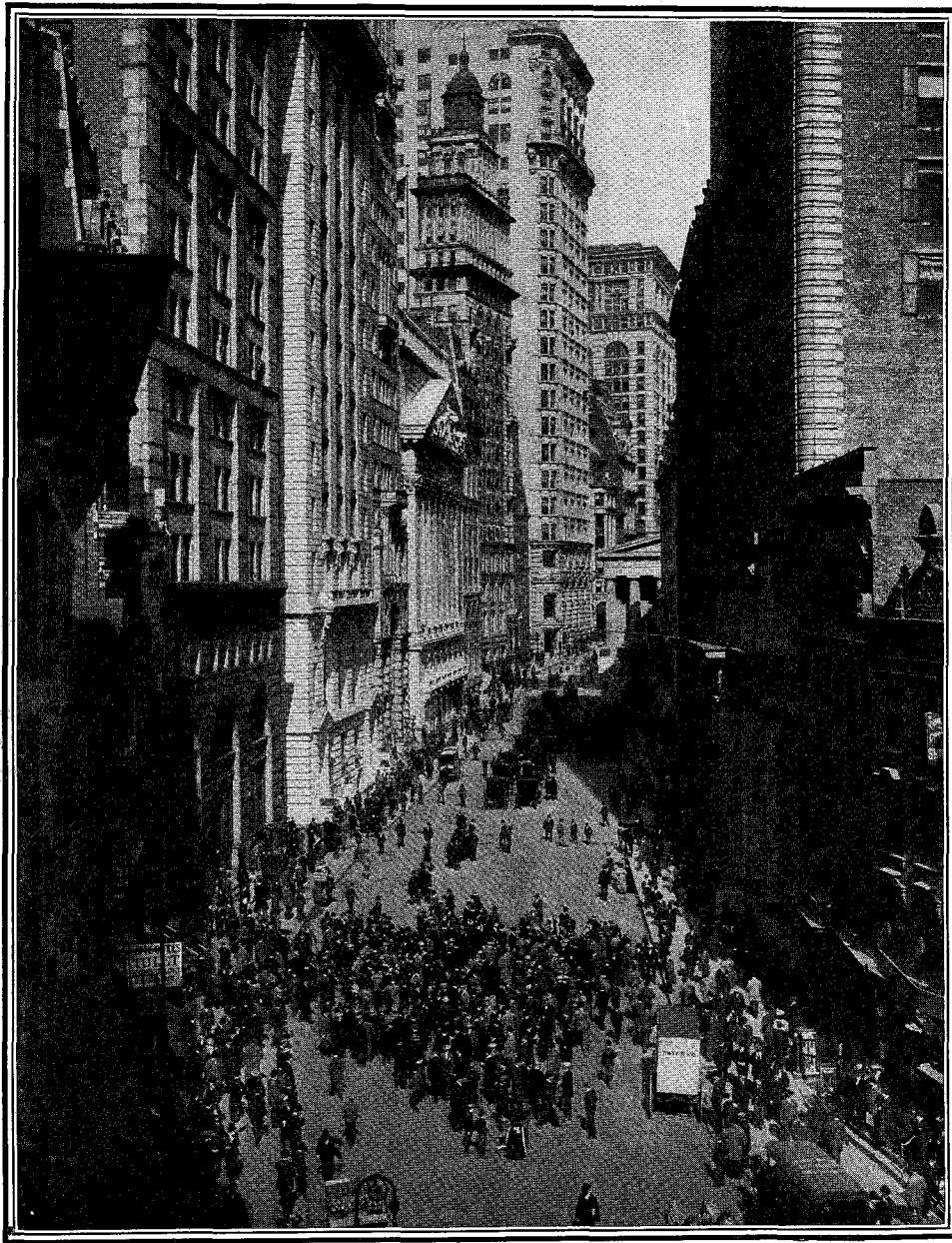
THE construction of the new Singer Building in New York, a lofty tower of forty-two stories, 612 feet high, leads *The Journal of Fire* (New York, October) to speculate on the consequences of a fire in this structure or in any very high steel-frame building. It concludes that the average sky-scraper is too high for adequate fire protection, and that when such a building begins to burn, the people in the upper stories will have to sit down with such calmness as they can muster and wait for it to be put out—or for the alternative. Says the paper named above:

"The danger is not so much to property as it is to life, and for this reason the matter deserves very careful consideration. The modern office-building contains a small army of occupants, both men and women, and the endangering of these is a great responsibility.

"The sky-scraper as a fire risk has not been sufficiently tested to justify any conclusion as to its fire safety, but judging by present knowledge and experience it represents a serious fire

possibility. The question of safety for the occupants may be passed by in the belief in the 'fireproof' capacity of the building, but this belief is a delusion, and a dependence on it likely to result disastrously. The results of the Baltimore and San Francisco conflagrations were not needed to demonstrate the falsity of the 'fireproof' idea, for New York's fire experience was amply sufficient for this.

"The so-called fireproof building is fireproof only as regards the structure itself, and this only to a limited extent. The building, as such, does not assure the safety of the inmates nor the security of the contents, and as regards fire danger to life it is the part of prudence to consider it from the standpoint of an ordinary building. It must be conceded that in an office-building it is possible for fire to start, and the smoke, heat, and flames to spread



A VIEW IN THE DOWNTOWN SKY-SCRAPER DISTRICT,
Showing the Stock Exchange, the Subtreasury, and the "Curb" market.

of these mountainous lands will one day be real sources of wealth, more precious than the coal-mines of Great Britain and the United States. This source of power, applicable to all industries, will be more advantageous than coal, in that it is more easily utilized, more healthful, and will be inexhaustible throughout the ages. Is this not the discovery of a new world by the creators of electrical science? Electricity, by its adaptability to all sorts of applications, may possibly transform, in a few years, regions that are at present deserted."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Subway Improvements.—That the roadway and car equipment of the Philadelphia subway show improvement in several respects over the construction employed in New York city

throughout, making it impossible to use the stairways and elevators as exits. Under the circumstances it is to be expected that a number of persons will be imprisoned above the fire and their safety dependent upon circumstances.

"The possibility of a serious fire in an office-building is generally discounted on the ground that office-buildings do not contain enough fuel for a considerable fire, but whoever entertains this notion should look about and estimate the quantity of combustible materials contained in an office in the shape of desks, cabinets, rugs, papers, etc. It is true that the usual office occupancy is not such as results in frequent fires, but there are the hazards due to the heat, light, and power, and in many instances offices are used for comparatively hazardous purposes. At the same time among thousands of offices it is reasonable to expect a certain proportion of fires, and among these some that will get headway and result in a considerable fire.

"Apart from the offices, however, the office-building contains occupancies on the grade floor and basement that are very likely to cause fire. It is a common practise to use the grade floor for stores, and these frequently are of a class that represent something of a fire risk. In addition, the basement, like all basements, is used for purposes that favor the start of fire. The engineers' quarters, service machinery, and the practise of general storage contain fire risks that can not be overlooked, while the presence of occupancies such as press-rooms in newspaper buildings, a drug-store in the Times Building, and a kitchen in the Flatiron Building represents a comparatively severe internal exposure. The fire conditions of the basement and grade floor are specially important because in practically all buildings there is open communication with the stair and elevator openings, and a fire at the low levels is likely to result in cutting off egress from all the upper floors, as well as rendering the elevator machinery useless.

"In the case of the Singer Tower it is to be noted that the elevators and the stairways are in separate shafts and completely enclosed, so that they could probably be used as fire-escapes, but in the case of most office-buildings the condition is such that, practically speaking, the building is without fire-escapes, in the sense that if the usual means of exit can not be used on account of smoke or heat, the occupants have no alternate means of leaving the building."

As an example of tall buildings without fire-escapes, the writer refers us to the Times Building and the Flatiron Building in New York, and, in general, to what he terms tower buildings. In these the small floor area has resulted in a single means of exit, that is, the elevator and stairway are in one shaft, with the result that in case of fire the smoke and heat rising through this shaft prevent the use of the sole means of exit. He says:

"The shafts for the stairs and elevator are usually unenclosed and open on each floor from the basement to the roof, thereby making them veritable chimneys to furnish a draft for the fire and quickly spread the smoke and heat throughout the entire building. As a result, it is to be expected that some occupants will be compelled to remain in the building and take their chances until the fire is put out. What would happen in this event is entirely problematical. Those undergoing the experience might have nothing worse to complain of than the effects of inhaling smoke, but with

smoke filling the halls and rooms of a building, it is hard to avoid a panic, and this might be far worse than the effect of the fire itself. On the other hand, it is not to be denied that more serious consequences might ensue. A fireproof building holds heat and smoke like an oven, and it is well within the range of possibility that even a slight fire would produce suffocating conditions on the floors above it.

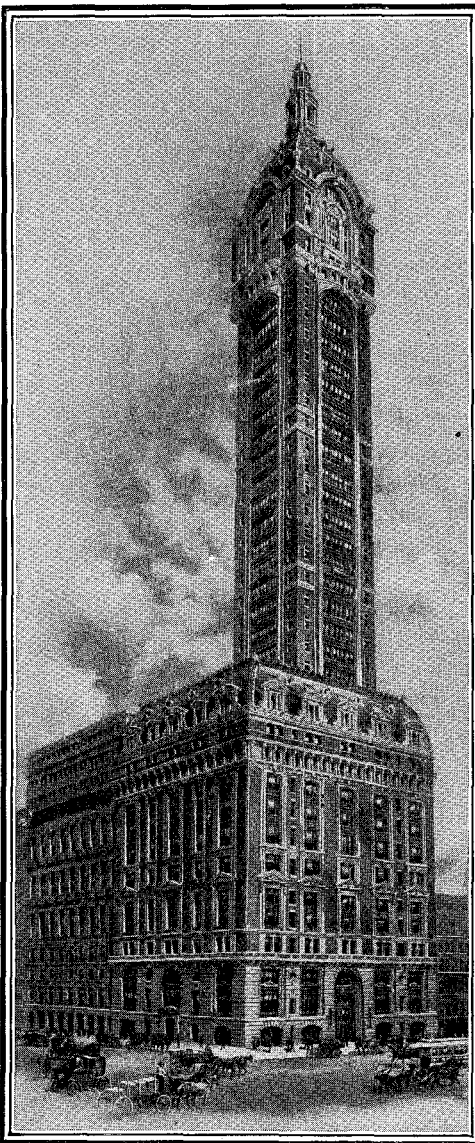
"Under ordinary circumstances the Fire Department may be expected to arrive in time to prevent any serious results, but in dealing with fire it must be remembered that circumstances may arise in which the usual Fire-Department response of three minutes may be lengthened to fifteen or thirty minutes. If an ordinary fire has occurred in the neighborhood, the companies due on the first alarm are already employed, making it necessary for more distant companies to answer the alarm; and in the event of an extra-alarm fire in the district, the distance to be traveled by the nearest company may be considerable. Such unavoidable delays have to be counted on, and the loss of time may result in a slight fire getting under headway, the results of which can not be anticipated."

MAN AS A MACHINE.

A MOVING train may be studied from two standpoints. We may investigate the transformation of energy that results in its motion—the action and interaction of different parts of the mechanism—without mentioning the engineer who stands with his hand on the throttle. Such a treatment would be complete from the physical standpoint. Or, we may disregard all this and treat the motion as due to the engineer, who is in turn controlled by his superiors acting by and through a system of regulations. To understand fully what is taking place, both series of phenomena must be taken into account. So, too, psychologists generally recognize that there are two parallel series of phenomena to be studied in man. To regard man entirely as a machine, disregarding the fact that he is conscious of what he does and that this consciousness modifies his acts, would not be justifiable, yet it is possible to look at him from that

standpoint, and a mechanical psychology is complete as far as it goes. In an article on what he calls "Objective Psychology," contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 29), Prof. W. Bechtereff, of the Medical Academy of St. Petersburg, takes up the subject from this side. In the first place he asserts that the difference between a conscious and an automatic act depends entirely upon the time of action. The acts that we call "conscious" take place, he tells us, always in a relatively longer period of time than simple reflex acts. He goes on to say:

"The speed of associations in consciousness varies generally between one-fifth and one-eighth of a second, which is an enormously long time compared with the rapidity of reflex acts. On the other hand, it is well known that conscious and voluntary acts become unconscious and automatic by repeated exercise, as their execution becomes more rapid. It is known also that rapid complex psychic processes, such as a series of states of emotion, normal or pathologic, are accompanied by a less degree of consciousness than those that pass softly and quietly. It is known that



THE PROPOSED SINGER BUILDING.

This 42-story sky-scraper, 612 feet tall, will be prepared for the possibility of fire by having its elevators and stairways in separate enclosed shafts.

every clearly and deeply conscious act is accompanied by a depression of the voluntary movements. Inversely all psychic acts leading to a series of involuntary movements are less conscious and sometimes quite unconscious. Evidently, with the disappearance of obstacles to transfers of neuro-psychic energy, consciousness also is lost; consequently the growth of obstacles in the nerve-centers, accompanied naturally by the retardation of neuro-psychic processes, leads to consciousness. . . . To put it differently, consciousness of neuro-psychic activity is the result of obstacles to the transfer of neuro-psychic energy, which, having reached a certain intensity, causes subjective manifestations of this activity."

It is for this reason, the author asserts, that psychology has an outer and an inner aspect—the former objective, and related solely to what takes place in the nerve-centers, the other subjective, and related to what takes place in our consciousness. If he is right in saying that the latter phenomena are due entirely to obstructive conditions in the former, it is certain that there is no conscious process that does not depend in some way on what takes place in the nerve-centers. To quote again:

"Some of the simplest reflex acts are unconscious, but those that are a little more complicated become conscious. Five stages intervene between a stimulation and the resulting movement: (1) Reception of the external irritation, (2) inward transmission along a nerve, (3) central reaction, (4) outward transmission, (5) muscular contraction. Of these only the third, the central reaction, is accompanied by consciousness; it is the germ of conscious mental activity.

"In the higher neuro-psychic processes we have a complication of the central reaction, consisting in its delay in several nerve-centers, where it is retained, transformed, and multiplied . . . and fixt in a subjective form, leaving a trace capable of being revived. . . . In this case all the direction of the nervous activity is only the consequence of the external excitation of a sense-organ."

After taking up all sorts of specific instances of nerve-activity—such as the pleasure felt on reading an agreeable or exciting book, the mental action caused by watching a difficult and dangerous gymnastic feat—the author concludes that there is absolutely no psychic process, conscious or unconscious, that is not accompanied by objective modifications of the brain-tissue. Very often, it is true, the manifestations of brain-action are due, wholly or partly, not so much to immediate external stimulation, as to energy stored in the brain; but this storage was primarily due to external excitation, so that the rule holds. The mechanism, as the writer understands it, is as follows:

"The cerebral modifications, beginning with an excitation of the external nervous system, pass thence into the central organ, where they are retained for a longer or shorter period and enter into the general central reserve of energy, which later produces voluntary or psychomotor processes; or, passing through the brain, the nerve stimulation may arouse in it a great provision of nerve-energy which produces a series of voluntary acts exceeding in force and volume the ordinary results of nerve-excitement; or, finally, passing through more direct channels, it may encounter no considerable reserve of energy and is simply changed into a reflex act."

In his effort to show that there is a physical basis for every fact of sensation, the writer takes up the simple sensations of taste, which have been investigated along this line by Sternberg. Why is a sweet taste pleasant and a bitter one disagreeable? asks this authority. First, he says, let us inquire why some substances are pleasant and others unpleasant to the taste, and also why some are bitter and some sweet. He concludes that sweet substances have what he calls a "harmony" in their chemical constitution, the destruction of which results in the formation of bitter combinations. He finds that there is always a bitter substance nearly allied to a sweet one and that chemical transformation is easy. The sensation of sweetness is thus similar to that of musical harmony, both being due to a harmony of external vibrations. In conclusion the author says:

"Subjective symbols must always be regarded as the internal signs marking a certain gradation of relations between the organism and external excitants. . . . In such signs resides the useful relationship between the organism and its environment, for . . . it is clear that the organism can not distinguish the good from the bad by means of external influences. Nevertheless, the final result is always a modification of the external order, so that, the author thinks, objective psychology, which disregards the action of consciousness, is a useful and legitimate study."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NITROGEN FOR PNEUMATIC TIRES.

THE pneumatic tire has come to stay. It is expensive and its uncertainties are many, but in spite of the various attempts to supplant it with solid, cellular, or stuffed tires of various patterns, it has now no serious rivals, and apparently attempts to relieve the situation must take place along the line of attempts to remove some of its inconveniences. Among these the chief is its tendency to become deflated. An account of various investigations into the causes of this action and the possibilities of avoiding it is contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, September 15), by Francis Marre. Says this writer:

"Pneumatic tires, whether on a bicycle or an automobile, always become more or less deflated in the course of time, even when there is no puncture and the valves are perfectly tight. All cyclists and chauffeurs know that a tire needs pumping up, from time to time, to keep it hard and rigid. This is because the enclosed air constantly tends to escape through the envelop; the phenomenon, which is due to what chemists call osmose, is quite complex and is worth attention."

The force that tends to drive the air out of the tire, the writer tells us, is of course the difference of pressure between the inside and outside. In a quiet place at constant temperature, the outside pressure does not vary, but that inside lessens as the air leaks away, so that ultimately there is equalization; the tire is "flat," and the leaking stops. If the tire is heated, either by the sun or by the rapid motion of the vehicle, the tension of the inside air increases and the leaking goes on faster. If there is unequal pressure on the tire, as when it rolls over a rough road, the interior air is rapidly compressed at irregular intervals, also increasing the pressure that tends to drive it out. This, however, is only a part of the phenomena. Says the writer:

"Under the influence of the compressed air inside, the pores in the elastic substance of the tire enlarge and allow the air to filter through. But there is no such thing as absolute elasticity, for an elastic body when distended never returns exactly to its former dimensions. The difference is extremely small, it is true, but nevertheless appreciable, especially after the lapse of time. The result is that the pores in the rubber enlarge more and more. Besides, the passage of the air through them erodes their borders by its friction and thus enlarges them further. These actions are of course infinitesimal, but they are cumulative and finally acquire such magnitude as to render the filtration easier and more rapid.

"All this explains some evident facts: the ultimate deflation of tires when left to themselves, and the increased rapidity of the action in a hot place or under rough usage. We must add a fact of high importance, which is probably a prime factor in the deflation—the alteration of rubber under the influence of the oxygen of the air. This is double; that is, from a chemical standpoint it is due to two different reactions—a modification of the rubber itself by simple oxidation, and a complex oxidation of the sulfur used in its vulcanization. Without going into details, which are yet very obscure, we may say that the results are well known. They consist of a modification of the rubber, which gradually loses its flexibility, hardens, becomes slightly brittle, and finally cracks. Thus microscopic perforations arise, through which the enclosed air rapidly escapes. . . .

"To avoid this, there is but one method, and that a radical one—to find some other fluid than air for the inflation of the tires.

The numerous patient investigations that have been made to this end have eliminated, in the first place, all liquids, which can not be employed because they are inelastic and incompressible. Of gases, the best would appear to be nitrogen, which being very neutral chemically, is almost without action on caoutchouc and on the sulfur incorporated with it. Numerous laboratory experiments have shown the good results that may follow its use, and this has entered into current practise more and more. In recent tests of automobiles, tires inflated with nitrogen have behaved very well, and chauffeurs now show a marked preference for such tires instead of those inflated with air.

"The inflation is very simply accomplished. Steel bottles containing nitrogen under pressure are to be purchased at a moderate price. These are provided with a stopper to which a pressure-gage is attached and which communicates with a flexible tube ending in a nozzle that may be screwed to the valve of the tire. This brief description may explain how easy it is to inflate a tire by putting the nitrogen receiver in communication with it, which may be done by simply turning a stop-cock.

"In this way the fatiguing operation of the pump is done away with and at the same time the danger of deflation is diminished."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PAPER UP TO DATE.

IN an article on modern paper, contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 22), Albert Maire gives many interesting facts connected with the manufacture and use of this article. He enumerates a large number of vegetable substances from which paper may be made, but adheres to the opinion that nothing is equal to linen. Patents have been issued in various countries for the manufacture of paper from barley, oats, rice, indian-corn, peas, beans, alfalfa, ramie, pine-needles, sugar-cane refuse, jute, moss, seaweed, tobacco, lichens, the leaves and bark of trees, beets, potatoes, and other equally strange things. In most cases, the author tells us, the price of manufacture is excessive when we consider the quality of the product. The great bulk of our paper—not the best, but that most commonly used—is made, as most people know, of the wood of certain trees. The point that is of the greatest importance to the paper-maker is to choose vegetable fibers having the highest percentage of product in pulp. Of this he says:

"The maximum product does not exceed 60 per cent.; this is obtained from white woods such as poplar, and from pine treated chemically. Then come, in order, common pine-wood pulp, 50 per cent.; alfalfa, 50; straw, 40 to 45; oak and walnut wood, 29 to 26."

It is not quite accurate, the author thinks, to condemn all modern paper as inferior. In old times almost all paper was of good quality; to-day most of it is inferior because we desire to use it for purposes for which perishability is unobjectionable and cheapness a desideratum. The modern chemical treatment of fiber, on the whole, is less injurious to it than the rotting to which it was formerly subjected. Insufficient removal of the chemicals, such as calcium chlorid, by washing, is the cause of deterioration of most modern paper. The author enumerates seven chief varieties of paper, according to its uses, namely: printing paper, writing-paper, paper for binding, for industrial use, special papers, cardboard, and papier-maché. The last-named substance, he notes, is now substituted with success for metal, stone, and wood, while paper fabrics are used in some cases for linen, cotton, or silk. He says:

"With compest paper are made wheels, rails, cannon, horse-shoes, polishers for gems, bicycles, asphalted tubes for gas or electric wires.

"With wood-pulp and zinc sulfate there has been an attempt, in Berlin, to make artificial bricks for paving. After subjecting them to a pressure of 2,000 tons per cubic centimeter they are baked for forty-eight hours. In similar fashion are made roofing-tiles and water-pipes. Telegraph-poles made of rolled sheets of paper . . . are hollow, lighter than wood, and resist weather well.

"In Japan they make of paper: clothing, . . . window-frames, lanterns, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, artificial leather, etc. . . . In the United States and even in Germany are made paper coffins. In Germany they make paper barrels, vases, and milk-bottles.

"Straw hats may now be bought into which enters not an atom of straw. They are made of narrow paper strips, dyed yellow. . . . Artificial sponges are made of cellulose or paper-pulp. In England paper matches are commonly sold. . . . Mr. Claviez has taken out a patent for paper thread to be used in sewing shoes, and Chardonnet's artificial silk is made on a basis of paper-pulp.

"The use of paper in industry may be indefinitely extended. It is employed to make imitation porcelain, for bullets, shoes, billiard-table cloth, sails for boats, boards for building, . . . impermeable bags for cement and powdered substances, . . . boats, vessels for water. There has even been made a paper stove, which is said to have stood the fire well. Cellulose may be used to prepare a water-proof coating that may be applied like paint. . . . Whole houses have been built of paper; . . . in Norway there is a church, holding 1,000 persons, built entirely of it, even to the belfry."

In closing, the author tells us that the total quantity of paper made in the world during the current year would form a cube whose side would be more than 51 kilometers (31.7 miles).—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

PRESS despatches state that the engineers of the Southern Pacific company have at last succeeded in turning the Colorado River back into its old channel at the point where two years ago it cut through its western bank and began to flow into the Salton Desert. According to these advices the river is again flowing into the Gulf of California, and the so-called Salton "Sea" will begin to dry up.

"The lifetime of a good watch," says *Amateur Work* (Boston, October), "is 50 years. In its daily duties the balance vibrates 18,000 times every hour, 432,000 times a day, or 157,680,000 times a year. The hair-spring makes a similar number of vibrations and an equal number of ticks from the escapement. If it is a really good watch, multiply 157,680,000 by 50, which gives 7,884,000,000 pulsations for 50 years. The chances are that the watch may even then be in serviceable condition. This is a marvelous record, considering the small quantity of food that has been consumed by its constant action. We say food because whatever labors must be fed, and the watch 'lives' on about 16 inches of mainspring every 24 hours, which furnishes the power."

"It is probably a fact not generally known," says *The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association* (Philadelphia, October 1), "that the Michigan copper country possesses the world's three deepest vertical mining shafts. The deepest of these is the No. 3 at the North Tamarack property, its measurement being 5,200 feet—80 feet less than a mile. To the south, at a distance of 4,000 feet, is the No. 5 shaft of the same company. This ranks as the second deepest vertical shaft on the globe, its measurement being 5,080 feet from the collar to the bottom of the level. Second only to these great openings is the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla Company, which is down 4,900 feet, and in which the copper lode was not encountered until a depth of 3,300 feet had been attained. The deepest incline shaft in the world is the No. 4 of the Calumet and Hecla. This shaft itself, from the collar to the lowest level, is sunk on the plane of the lode for a distance of 8,100 feet, while from a drift at the bottom a winze extends downward 190 feet to the boundary of the property, giving a measurement of 8,290 feet from the surface. No. 4 shaft passes by the Red Jacket shaft at the fifty-sixth level."

THE success of the scheme to transmit power electrically from Victoria Falls is doubted by *The Financial Times* (London), as quoted in the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington). It is asserted by the *Times* that views obtained from various experts on the Rand, in Africa, show that the scheme will not be a financial success. We read: "In the immediate vicinity of the Rand coal is both cheap and abundant, and water for condensing purposes can be obtained in practically unlimited quantities within 40 miles of Johannesburg. Where coal is dear and water is scarce there is no question about the success of a cheap water-power installation, and this accounts for the success of such enormous undertakings as the Mexican Light and Power Corporation with an issued capital of \$30,000,000, coal being unobtainable in Mexico city under about \$7.50 per ton, and for the desire to operate by water-power electric tramways and lighting plants in all the larger centers of South America where coal is equally dear. On the other hand, with unlimited coal at a low price and with modern electrical appliances, it is said to be very questionable whether the Victoria Falls can transmit power to the Rand in selling competition with that to be derived from such cheap coal. The longest transmission line at present working is said to be less than 200 miles, carrying an effective load of under 40,000 horse-power." The long distance from the falls to the Rand will interfere, *The Times* says, with the success of the movement.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROBABLE COMPLEXION OF THE SACRED COLLEGE.

THAT a new American cardinal will be appointed at the next Papal Consistory to be held, it is thought, not later than December, is the opinion of a correspondent from Rome to the New York *Freeman's Journal*. The choice is expected to fall upon Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Quigley, of Chicago; or Archbishop Farley, of New York. It is a mistake, thinks the correspondent, to regard Archbishop Ryan, who is seventy-five, as too old, since Cardinal Samassa, who was raised to the purple at the last Consistory, was then seventy-eight. On the other hand, Mgr. Quigley, now fifty-two years of age, ought not to be regarded as too young for the honor, since the Sacred College already holds two younger than he, Cardinals Skrbensky and Merry del Val. Other questions than age, however, it is intimated, will likely influence the decision. Concerning the likelihood of the choice falling upon the Archbishop of New York we ready:

"A careful study of the dioceses of the whole world will show that in many respects New York, after Rome itself, is the most important in the Catholic Church to-day. In the first place New York is the metropolis of the Western World, besides being second only to London in population; with its Catholic population of about a million and a half (the Directory figures are 1,200,000, but they are several years old), it contains almost as many Catholics as the whole of England, and certainly more than the whole of Australia—and this Catholic population is increasing and will inevitably increase by leaps and bounds in the future. Then again New York is about to celebrate an event hitherto very rare in the history of American dioceses, that of the first centenary of its establishment as a diocese. With Pius X. all these considerations would not tip the balance were they not supported by his great esteem and affection for the archbishop—of which his Holiness makes no secret. On the whole, then, one need not be a prophet to be able to predict that St. Patrick's Cathedral will be solemnly consecrated by a cardinal archbishop of New York on the occasion of the centenary jubilee of his diocese."

Some interesting speculations as to the choice of cardinals for foreign countries are given by the correspondent. From these may be derived some idea of the relations at present existing between the Holy Father and his foreign dioceses. To quote:

"Hitherto France has had from six to eight cardinals in the Sacred College—at present that number is reduced to three: Richard, Lecot, and Matthieu, who resides in Rome. Will Pius X. bring the number up to the usual complement at the coming Consistory, which will hardly be held later than December? There is no reason to suppose that he will, but it is probable that one other French cardinal will be made as a recognition of the splendid and unanimous loyalty to the Holy See shown by the French hierarchy during the present crisis. Germany has now three cardinals—Fischer, Kopp, and Steinhuber, the last of whom is a cardinal of the Curia. It is very unlikely that this number will be increased, notwithstanding the magnificent position which Germany occupies in the Catholic world at the beginning of the twentieth century. The Holy Father wishes to avoid even the remotest chance of offending French susceptibilities. Spain has five cardinals, and the number is not likely to be increased, altho two of them, Merry del Val and Vives y Tuto, are cardinals of the Curia. There are also five in Austria-Hungary, and they will remain at that figure. Italy has no fewer than thirty-five cardinals, of whom eleven are bishops of Italian dioceses outside Rome and its district, and twenty-four belong to the Curia. It is not unlikely that the Holy Father will confer the purple on two other Italian bishops: his successor in the patriarchate of Venice, and the Archbishop of Palermo. Ireland has one cardinal, but it never has any more; Australia also has one, and there is no likelihood of another being created; Portugal has Cardinal Neto, Patriarch of Lisbon, and he will not be given another colleague. As Belgium, one of the most flourishing of Catholic countries, is without a cardinal since the death of Cardinal Goossens, there is

good reason to believe that his successor, Mgr. Mercier, will enter the Sacred College at the next Consistory. England also is without a cardinal since the death of Cardinal Vaughan, but if your correspondent's information is correct it is not likely that Mgr. Bourne will be created at the next Consistory. Neither is there at present any talk of making a prince of the church among the Canadian bishops, and of course South America must be content for a long time to come with Cardinal Albuquerque. This list exhausts the present composition of the Sacred College, with the exception of Cardinal Gibbons, the solitary cardinal of the United States. Here the probabilities of an increase have for some years past been constantly growing."

The twenty-eight cardinals of the Curia in Rome whose functions are connected with the various sacred congregations, number an unusually large proportion of very old men—quite half being between seventy and eighty. It is the Pope's settled policy, says the writer, "to allow the cardinals of the Curia to be reduced to about half their present number—or, to figure it out more accurately, he intends to have only eighteen Curial cardinals in the future. Everybody knows that he has practically abolished the precedent of elevating to the purple nuncios of the first class who have completed the usual term of six years as apostolic ambassadors to the great Powers."

PLACING RESPONSIBILITY FOR NEGRO EXCESSES.

THE race tragedy recently enacted in Atlanta leads *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia, October 27) to find a source of responsibility in the religious indifference of the white toward the black race. "We greatly fear," it remarks, "that many of the evils now prevailing at the South are due to the complete obliteration of religious sympathy between the white and the black people, and by the complete renunciation by the whites of the whole country of all responsibility for the religious nurture of the negro race." In support of this view, *The Standard* canvasses what it calls "the fact," which we quote:

"It is a fact, then, that the negroes everywhere worship by themselves, and we believe that the universal instinct which leads them to prefer to do so is a good and true instinct. But the lamentable feature of the matter is that, with the single exception of our own church, the negro denominations are absolutely isolated from the white denominations of their own name and belief. The Methodist Episcopal Church (white) has no connection or communication with the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the same fact obtains in all denominations. What follows? Why, this follows, that the negroes have been left, and are still left, without the guiding and restraining influence of their white coreligionists. Is it any wonder if ignorant teachers of an ignorant and emotional people on whom they depend for their daily bread should work along the lines of least resistance and so develop and exaggerate the very passions and prejudices which they ought to chasten and subdue? Is it any wonder if negro revivalism, with its physical exaltation, its cataleptic conversions, and its perpetual appeal to the emotions, has almost driven conduct out of the negro mind as the controlling element in religion? And if many negroes have come to think of vice and even of crime as a sort of interlude in their religious life, is there anything astonishing in that? Whatever fault there is in such things, it can not be justly laid upon the negro people nor the negro churches. The white people of the country, North and South, have a heavy responsibility for their neglect of this race, which, through no choice of its own, has been brought to this country and committed to the charge of our people. Never was so great a charge more fatefully neglected. The churches of America give millions upon millions for the support of missions in Africa, India, China, and Japan; but they practically leave ten millions of home-born Africans to fall back into barbarism, and never lift a finger to hold them up. When we read of generosity to foreign missions we rejoice; but when we think of our forgotten Africa at home we say: These things ought we to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

NEW GERMAN ATTACK ON THE APOSTLES' CREED.

GERMANY, as well as America, is agitated over the impugned validity of doctrines derived from the Apostles' Creed. While the case against Dr. Crapsey remains unsettled it is interesting to note the existence of a bitter controversy—the second within less than a dozen years—between the advanced and the conservative clans in German Christendom. Something more than a decade ago the advice given by Professor Harnack to a number of young candidates for the ministry, urging them to petition the church governments to remove the Apostles' Creed as a part of the ordination, because this venerable confession was no longer in harmony with the best results of modern theological research, occasioned a controversy that shook the church of the land of Luther from center to circumference and ended in maintaining the *status quo* as far as the official standing of the Creed is concerned. The new controversy, begun a few months ago and seemingly only a cloud of the size of a man's hand, has rapidly spread over the whole church, and the principles involved are eagerly discussed by the religious and political press. The new agitation arose in the following manner:

Early in the summer a prominent gentleman in Breslau asked for the confirmation of his son by the pastors of the city on the basis of a confession drawn up by the young man himself, who could not with a good conscience subscribe to portions of the Apostles' Creed, which legally constitutes the condition of confirmation in the State churches. He was refused at all hands, and finally sent his son to a more liberally inclined pastor in a non-Prussian city on the Rhine, where the confirmation took place on the basis of his personal confession. The portions of the Apostles' Creed to which he objected were the same that had caused the trouble in the Harnack controversy, namely, the statements that Christ was conceived by the Holy Ghost and was born of the Virgin Mary. At once bitter attacks were made upon the church authorities for their insistence upon the venerable Creed as a condition for acceptance and recognition as a member in the Protestant church, because it is claimed that while this Creed may still legally represent the confession of the Protestant church, it is an undeniable fact that the thinking portion of the church has broken with it.

A representative voice of this kind is heard in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the article emanating, as the editor declares, from the pen of a leading theological professor, who, however, does not sign his name. Among other things he says, in substance:

The fact of the matter is, that the Apostles' Creed has outlived its time, and the modern conception of what Christianity is stands in outspoken antagonism to several leading teachings of this Creed. Take the single statement concerning Christ's miraculous birth from the Virgin Mary. It is undeniable that at least one-half of the theological professors and docents in the Protestant faculties of the German universities deny this doctrine *in toto*. The church authorities have no right to insist that candidates for the ministry, or young men and women about to be confirmed, confess adherence to doctrinal statements which the best theological thought of the day has condemned. It is true that the form of law is on the side of the church authorities; but the fact that the great bulk of thinking Christians no longer accept the teachings of this historic Creed shows that it is high time to change its legal status in the churches. The church governments simply must give due heed to what is the actual status of faith in the churches.

In reply to such demands, conservative papers, among them such leading journals as the *Reformation*, the *Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, declare that the great bulk of German Christians still do adhere to the Apostles' Creed, as was demonstrated by the outcome of the Harnack controversy. Attention is drawn to the fact that the theology of the universities does not represent the creed of the churches at large, and that Protestant Germany is much more evangelical than surface indications as manifested by the loud claims and acclaims of advanced theology would seem to indicate. These periodicals accordingly insist that the Apostles'

Creed must retain in the Protestant church its time-honored position as the oldest and most generally accepted creed of Christendom.

Nor are the conservatives in doubt what those should do who can not for conscience' sake accept this Creed. They should go out of the church, is what their leader, Dr. Stöcker, said months ago, and organize churches of their own in which their new creed can have full sway. Stöcker even formally proposed that these people be given their share of the church property and church income, if only they will leave the existing churches in the hands of those who still hold to the official and historic creeds of the church, including the Apostolic. This the advocates of the new views refuse to do, and one of their leaders, Pastor Foerster, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in a special brochure, entitled "We Stay!" has given the reasons for this refusal, the chief being that they do not consider their teachings un-Protestant, but as legitimately within the rights of individual and private judgment of each Christian which constitutes the Magna Charta of Protestantism. —*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT "AWAY FROM ROME."

FOR eight years there has been in progress a movement in the German provinces of the Austrian Empire away from the Church of Rome. A general survey of the movement has recently been furnished by the official organ of Austrian Protestants, the *Mitteilungen* (Vienna), in which we are informed that since 1898 no fewer than 38,031 members of the Roman Catholic Church have turned their backs on the mother church and entered either the Lutheran or the Calvinistic fold. Both Protestant and Roman-Catholic writers are wondering what will be the outcome of this agitation, forming "in not a few particulars one of the most interesting chapters in modern church history."

Attention is drawn in the *Mitteilungen* to the fact that it is really unknown who started the movement and how it was begun. Even what the under-current of impelling motive was is not clearly known. It began, as it were, of itself, and was originally directed against the Roman-Catholic organization as being the chief representative of the anti-German Powers in the polyglot assemblage of the mixed nationalities in the Empire. It was originally then a semi-national and semi-German as well as a religious movement; and to this day even such leading Catholic journals as the *Cologne Volkszeitung* and the *Berlin Germania* declare that it is a political agitation looking eventually to the absorption of the German provinces of Austria by Germany. According to the "*Diiminores*" of the Catholic press, the movement is substantially treachery against the integrity of the Austrian Empire, and the political authorities are as a matter of self-defense bound to suppress the whole agitation. As a matter of fact, the Government has again and again shown its antagonism to the crusade, the latest and most burdensome step being to refuse official recognition to those pastors who came from Germany to serve the newly organized Protestant congregations of former Catholics. Even the Protestant journals of Germany, notably the *Kirchenzeitung* of Leipzig and that of Berlin, at first discouraged the movement, fearing that it was only politics under the garb of religion. But this situation has changed completely, and the sincerity of the promoters is fully recognized by Continental Protestantism. Indeed, even the Catholic press is beginning to modify its former views on the matter. Recently the *Cologne Volkszeitung* openly declared that to a certain extent at least it is a reaction against the indifference and the ignorance of the Roman-Catholic clergy of Austria, and it insists that the best way to fight its further spread is by the cultivation of a more spiritual and evangelical type of Catholic piety.

The statistical reports show that not all the converts have been

inspired by pure motives, and some have at second thought returned to Rome. The *Mitteilungen* states that during the last year the percentage of this kind of converts was greater than ever before. While 4,855 left the church of their birth, no fewer than 1,201 returned to it again. Of these, however, a number may have been converts of earlier years. The complete statistics of the outcome of the agitation are the following:

In	Converts.	In	Converts.
1898.....	1,598	1902.....	4,629
1899.....	6,385	1903.....	4,510
1900.....	5,058	1904.....	4,362
1901.....	6,639	1905.....	4,855

—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RELIGION FOR MEN OF THE WORLD.

THE time is ripe, thinks an Oxford writer, for a non-Christian theistic church whose special appeal will be to men of the world. His reason for so radical a step is that "vast numbers of thinking people who have been bred Christians feel an ill-defined discomfort and aversion, which commonly ends in discontinuance of all religious observance; but they are not moved to set up a church for themselves." Why Christianity has not long ago been discarded by civilized Europe, declares the writer, Henry Sturt, M.A., whose article appears in *The Hibbert Journal* (October), can only be understood by considering that such changes usually result from "a great emotional upheaval or revolt." He elucidates:

"Certain vitally important instincts are starved and repressed by those whose interests are bound up with the existing order; at last the load is flung off, and new institutions replace the old. In these revolts sometimes the humanitarian sentiments preponderate, as in the victory of Christianity over paganism; sometimes the protest of the religious consciousness against mechanical formalism, as in Methodism."

The shortcomings of Christianity, tho "real and serious," says the writer, "are not of a character to cause an upheaval of this kind." There is, however, the discontent referred to, and by the application to religion of those evolutionary principles which in other spheres stand unquestioned, it would seem that "no religious institutions can claim to be eternal" lest "here as elsewhere 'one good custom will corrupt the world.'"

A church such as the writer proposes "would not be merely rationalistic or 'intellectualist,'" nor would its existence be based "merely on the insufficiency of Christian evidences." "There would be practical needs and emotional forces behind it, tho not forces of that violently explosive character which have caused the reformations of the past."

The two fundamental ideas of the new theism which shall satisfy the needs of our time have to do with the conceptions of God and of man. "Instead of regarding God and the world as essentially static and completed," says Mr. Sturt, "we should regard them both as in process of evolution." He continues:

"In regard to the world this is generally conceded; but it is not noticed that evolution in the world logically implies evolution in God. If the movement of the world comes from God, then it must have importance for God—God must be the better for it; if God were none the better, then the creation and continued existence of the world would have no meaning from God's point of view. I freely admit that to regard God as in movement or in evolution is not altogether without difficulties on a first consideration; but I think that they disappear when we consider them attentively. The chief one is, that God must be regarded as always perfect; whereas, if he changes, he must be at one time regarded as imperfect when compared with his state at a future time. But this objection I should treat as merely dependent on the ambiguous use of the term 'perfect.' There is no such thing in human experience as infinite or indefinite perfection; we only know perfection in relation to some definite purpose, as a perfect railway-engine. Now, from our human point of view (and we have no

other) God is perfect when he is perfectly able to perform the divine functions, so far as we understand them. And there is nothing in such perfection to exclude movement or evolution. A million years hence the world will be different from what it is now, and, by consequence, God also will be different. But regarded functionally, he will be perfect then, as now.

"Whatever may be the difficulties incident to what I have been advocating, the difficulties incident to the contrary view are immensely greater. If God does not truly change, then the world does not truly change. All our hopes and fears, all our strivings, are ultimately futile. We live and work in an element of illusion. In truth, I think that a dynamic religion is essentially connected with that thirst for new experience, that romantic instinct which is one of the deepest and best things in human nature. Let God and the world be truly changing, truly improving, and a splendid vista opens before us; we become like young men looking into the track of a sunset. The things that are seem merely promises of the wonderful things that will be."

Coordinate with the new conception of God we need a new conception of man, declares the writer, and he proceeds to elucidate that conception as follows:

"If the world is a process leading to a noble issue, then man must play a worthy part in it. It would be inconsistent with our notions of the divine wisdom to suppose that man's nature is such as to compel him to be an impediment to progress or a source of difficulty and suffering to his Creator. In one of his sociological essays Professor Bosanquet refers to the perverse conception of the 'poor' held by some charitable persons—that they are a class whose function is to be antifunctional; they exist in order that they may be a drag upon the more prosperous and call out their qualities of self-denial. Such is the conception of man that we must eschew; we must not think of him as the pauper of the universe, as a miserable castaway, whose only function is to be redeemed and to receive grace. We must think of the progress of the universe as connected with the improvement of mankind, and of the improvement of mankind as dependent primarily upon increase of personal dignity, vigor, and intelligence. When this conception of man is adopted, a new religious significance is given to our pursuits and interests, and the self-assertive virtues are justified no less than the humanitarian."

It is not claiming too much, thinks Mr. Sturt, to say that "a theism of this sort would make a great difference to practise." There would be "no divorce of precept from practise," no "complaint against men of the world that, if they are religious at all, they are so on Sundays only, and for the rest of the week keep religion stowed away in a separate compartment of their minds"—a fault which "seems to lie more with the religion than with the men of the world." The inventor of this new religion does not hope that it will become "the chief motive force of life." In secular conduct, he argues, "the chief motives are, and always ought to be, secular; religion should never be expected to do more than reinforce the non-religious motives to goodness." The influence of the new religion will be greatest, thinks Mr. Sturt, "on a class of men which has a great tho not definitely recognized function in society; . . . those who form schemes for social betterment." He concludes:

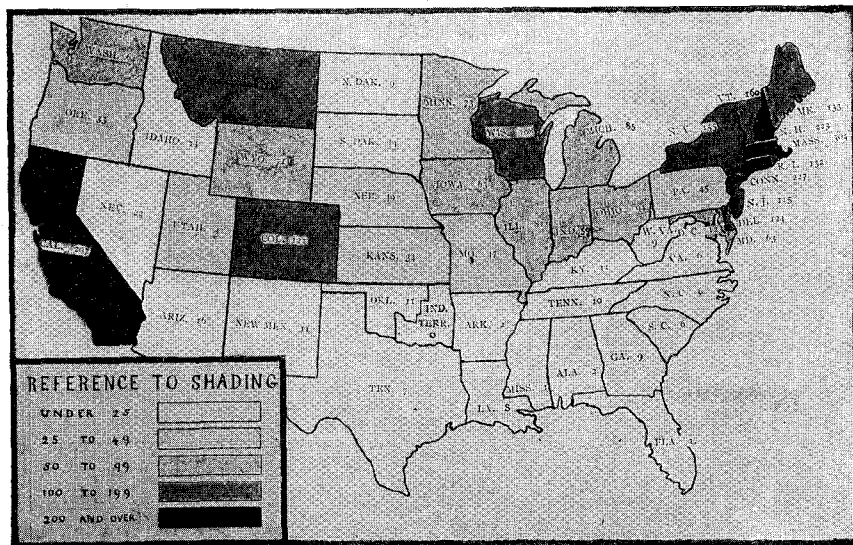
"For such persons there is not even a recognized name; partly because we derive our moral philosophy from the Greeks, whose ideal was, not progress, but permanence; nor do they get recognition from practical religion. Fortunately for the future of our race, the schemers (so we may call them) are fairly plentiful in Western Europe, ranging from men with vast plans of national reconstruction down to the minor official who presses upon reluctant superiors improvements in such a matter as letter-sorting. To such men, amid their discouragements and vexations, when the question, 'What is the use of trying?' rises in the mind, a hopeful and dynamic religion may be no small incitement and consolation.

"The common fault of theistic religion is that it is far too critical. . . . The comparative failure of such churches is no reason for distrusting the future of a theistic church which will develop its own interpretation of religious and moral experience, and will not attempt to live as a parasite of Christianity."

LETTERS AND ART.

MENTAL "VARIATIONS" AND THE READING HABIT.

SOME valuable contributions to the new science of mental ethnology are derivable from observations of the reading habit displayed in various parts of the United States. Nothing so decisive as laws, however, can as yet be derived from the facts at hand, we are told by Mr. Gustave Michaud. It is, at least, safe



Courtesy of "Putnam's Monthly."

NUMBER OF BOOKS ISSUED BY PUBLIC, SOCIETY, AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES DURING THE YEAR 1903
IN EACH STATE PER 100 OF POPULATION.

to believe that a necessary relation exists between specific mental "varieties" of a population and their reading habit. Another interesting ratio is discernible between the extent of that habit and the prevalence of persons of eminence. Migration, we are further informed (in *The New Putnam's Magazine*, November), plays the most important part in the production of new mental varieties, and these changes are "strongly marked in many parts of our land." "The greatest contrast appears when New England is compared with those Western States into which it has poured thousands of its sons." New England, it is pointed out, was "settled mainly by high-thinking idealists, who abandoned comfort and part of their earthly possessions in order to enjoy religious freedom." Still later a certain part of these abandoned their religious and educational advantages in order to improve their position through the possession of a fertile soil. The two "ethnic varieties" thus formed are described as follows:

"In the West, a vigorous stock, the essence of energy, people whose fathers have pushed west as far as they could and whose sons are now called back east wherever 'push' is the valued quality. In New England, a highly intellectual race, sensitive and tinged with the neurotism or 'degeneracy' which the departure of the robust always induces. It is the race which has given the nation its poets, which does now much of its abstract thinking, nearly all its dreaming."

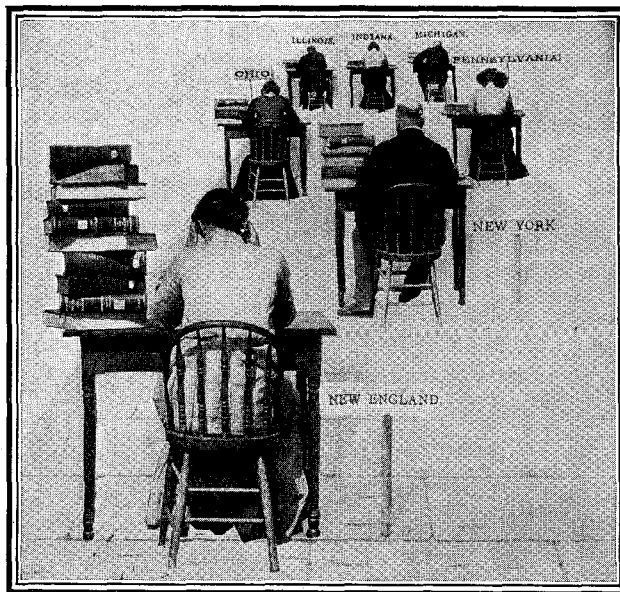
The reading habit shown by different sections may be taken, the writer asserts, to indicate "accurate or rough measurements" of these divergences. The map shows the extent of the reading habit per State for the year 1903. The figures shown on the map were obtained by dividing the number of books which public, school, and society libraries issued, by the total population. The figures were taken from the report of the United States Commissioner of Education and do not include books consulted or read in reading-rooms. Scrutiny satisfied the writer that "the division of the States into five categories according to the extent taken in them by the reading habit is accurate for all comparisons insti-

tuted between States in which density or color of population does not widely differ." To quote further:

"The reading habit is more pronounced in New England than in any other section of our country—such is the first fact taught by the map. In New England, taken as a whole, 100 persons drew from libraries an average of 243 books in 1903. The nearest approach to that number is found in California (207 books). New York comes next with only 155 books. All other States fall far behind these numbers. The preponderance of New England in that matter is the logical sequence of its intellectual hegemony.

"The map shows another fact—the existence in the Far West of three States, California, Montana, and Colorado, in which the reading habit is by far more general than in the neighboring States. Close examination reveals but one common feature in their population: the three States were settled mainly by people who were dissatisfied with farming and other slow, tho comparatively safe, ways of making a fortune—people whose imagination had readily responded to the marvelous stories which are circulated whenever extensive gold-fields are discovered. Is there any connection between a vivid imagination and the reading habit? Whatever be the answer which will one day be given to the query, we may well note that our experience in that matter is not unique. In those British possessions the settlement of which was brought about by the discovery of gold, the reading habit has grown to an extent not only unparalleled in other colonies, but even greater than in the metropolis. A region settled by much the same ethnic element which settled early in California, and which comes next to that State in the world gold output—Victoria—boasted, as early as 1890, of having one public library to every 4,800 of population, as against one in every 277,000 in the United Kingdom. In the United States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia are the only States which can show now so favorable a rate."

No constant relation can be observed, says Mr. Michaud, be-



Courtesy of "Putnam's Monthly."

DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE "RELATION BETWEEN THE READING HABIT AND THE PRESENT BIRTH-RATE OF MEN AND WOMEN OF GENIUS" [EMINENCE].

Apparent size of readers is proportional to birth-rate of genius. Number of books is proportional to extent of reading habit.

tween the "birth-rate of genius and talent" (that is, persons who achieve eminence) per State, and the number and equipment of educational institutions. "The latter feature, in the United States, seems to depend more on the prosperity of communities

than on the ethnic character of their members." But there seems to be a "relation between the extent of the reading habit, and the present birth-rate of men and women of genius of all degrees." The diagram expresses that relation for those States for which a comparison is possible. South of the Ohio the illiterate negro element lowers the reading-habit. West and north of Illinois, colonization is recent, and "an analysis of the composition of the native-born element shows too large a proportion of young people to warrant fair results when the figures are used to calculate the present birth-rate of genius." The writer concludes:

"These figures are: for the numerator of the fraction, the number of eminent men born in each State and living anywhere in 1900, as reported in 'Who's Who in America'; and for the denominator, the total number of people born in the corresponding State and living anywhere in 1900, as reported in our last Federal census.

"From the standpoint of mental ethnology, New England is as different from the rest of the United States as Brittany or Provence from the rest of France, Piedmont from the rest of Italy, Bavaria from the rest of Germany. But the mental characteristics of the New-Englander are not those of the Alpine or Mediterranean race. Some are exaggerated Baltic traits. Some are peculiar to New England. Those features the existence of which can be scientifically proved and the extent of which can be readily measured are a high birth-rate of genius, a passion for reading, a high divorce rate, a low natality, a high death-rate from diseases of the nervous system. The correlation between some of these traits is obvious. Between others it is obscure. But we must remember that mental ethnology is a science born yesterday. To-day it gathers facts. To-morrow it will compare these, and from them derive laws."

THE UN-IRISH TEMPER OF THE CELTIC REVIVAL.

TAKING as the distinctive trait of Irish literature the power to touch the heart, whether by humor or pathos, the writers forming the modern Celtic revival can scarcely be called "Irish." It is questionable, thinks Mary K. Ford, who writes in *The North American Review* (October 19), whether the work of Yeats, Lady Gregory, George Russell, and William Sharp ("Fiona Macleod") is not rather a merely "modern, conscious, and complex form of writing" instead of the "emotional expression of a suppressed nationality." "For to many readers, and those not, perhaps, the least discriminating, the leaders of this new movement are singularly devoid of those qualities of simplicity, humor, and pathos which, inspired by the love of the Irish for their religion, their country, and their homes, have hitherto been the chief characteristics of the Celtic literature, and especially of its poetry, much of which is in ballad form."

Such verse as that of Tom Moore, the "hilarious" ballads of daily life, like "Father O'Flynn" and "Widow Machree," Lady Dufferin's "I'm Sitting on the Stile, Mary," even some of the despairing notes of James Clarence Mangan, have, thinks this writer, the authentic note of the Irish character. Not such, however, is the temper of the group forming the Celtic revival. We quote some sentences of characterization tending to show their divergence from the norm of Irish feeling as this writer conceives it:

"Most of Mr. Yeats's subjects are taken from the old legends of Ireland, many of them still handed down from one generation to another by word of mouth. How these may sound when told by the light of the peat fire it is not easy to say; but, when read

from the printed page, most of them are extremely dull. Let any one who desires an acquaintance with the interesting folk-lore of Ireland turn to Crofton Croker's 'Fairy Legends,' written eighty years ago, and see what perfect simplicity of treatment can do with the tales of the peasantry. In those pages he will make the acquaintance of Teigue of the Lee (own brother to Tinker Bell), the Fir Darrig, and the Leprechaun, and have his flesh set creeping by the blood-curdling story of the Phooka. . . . Mr. Yeats's poetry is less poetical than his prose, his sense of rhythm being faulty; and, like most reformers, be their field of action life or literature, he is entirely without humor.

"The undue prominence of folk-lore in modern literature is another manifestation of that forced interest in nature and her works that compels us to read, most unwillingly, books concerning trees, plants, and the domestic habits of insects. Lady Gregory, another prominent writer of the Celtic revival, goes back to primitive times, and takes the old story of Cuchulain for her subject. As long as a legend does not exceed the limits of a short story, it is readable, tho not always enjoyable. Expanded into a volume of 350 pages it is a weariness to the flesh, from which no beauty of expression can save it.

"Mr. George Russell, who writes over the signature A. E., is another of the group about whom it is hard to become enthusiastic. Some of his poetry is obscure as to its meaning, and very little of it is musical, tho it has real poetic feeling and a distinct appreciation of the picturesque quality of words.

"The verses of Ethna Carbery (Mrs. Seumas Macmanus) are much more melodious than those of the writers previously mentioned, as well as being full of the poetic feeling, which is common to them all. . . . Mrs. Macmanus had a keen ear for the music of words, and in her early death Irish poetry suffered a real loss.

"The most characteristically Irish of these modern poets is Moira O'Neill, who, in her charming ballads, has all the qualities so long associated with her nationality. . . . Her last volume is called 'Songs from the Glen of Antrim,' and it is well named, for her poems come like a breath of mountain air, after the slightly labored style and artificial atmosphere of those who call themselves 'Symbolists,' and of whom one of our own critics says that they 'prefer hallucination to fact, the sound of a wind blowing through a rag of tapestry to the human voice.'



MARTHA MORTON,

Who was "among the first to compel recognition for the woman dramatist from managers and the public."

official atmosphere of those who call themselves 'Symbolists,' and of whom one of our own critics says that they 'prefer hallucination to fact, the sound of a wind blowing through a rag of tapestry to the human voice.'

WOMEN DRAMATISTS OF TO-DAY.

THE protests one mournfully reads about the difficulty of genius getting a show on the stage, remarks *Ridgway's* (New York), "are signed by mere man—woman has arrived." To point the remark it is possible to cite three plays by women brought forward in an already young season: "Mizpah," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; "The Measure of a Man," by Cora Maynard; and "The Three of Us," by Rachel Crothers. The last-named, which is the first dramatic effort of a New York school-teacher, has drawn *The Evening Mail* (New York) to call it "one of the big, bounding, bold successes of the season." These new arrivals to the ranks of American playwrights do not mark, however, new departures for American women. A large percentage of the successful plays of last season, declares Miss Virginia Frame in *The Theatre* (New York, October), were written by women. She cites Charlotte Thompson, who wrote "The Strength of the Weak"; Rida Johnson Young, who produced "Brown of Harvard"; and Ivy Ashton Root, responsible for "The Greater Love," a play portraying the life of Mozart. All of these plays achieved substantial successes. A review of the work



RIDA JOHNSON YOUNG,
Whose first play, "Brown of Harvard," scored a notable success at the Princess Theatre, New York.



CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
Author of "The Strength of the Weak," played last season by Florence Roberts.



RACHEL CROTHERS,
A New York school-teacher whose play, "The Three of Us," is one of the pronounced successes of this season.



FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS,
Novelist and dramatist, author of "Joan of Arc" and "Pretty Peggy."



GRACE LIVINGSTON FURNISS,
Who has written several plays for Alice Fischer and dramatized "The Man on the Box."

WOMEN AUTHORS OF SUCCESSFUL PLAYS.

accomplished by women is presented by Miss Frame, showing how considerable in amount it is. Turning to some veterans she speaks of Martha Morton, who was "among the first to compel recognition for the woman dramatist from managers and the public":

"Her first attempt at play-writing was at the age of twenty and was instigated by the fact being brought to her notice that the characters in her stories talked naturally. John Gilbert encouraged her to try 'dialogs in acts.' Taking incidents of life that had come to her notice, she wrote 'The Merchant,' a play of Wall Street, which won the prize offered by a newspaper, and was produced with Henry Miller, E. J. Henley, Viola Allen, Nelson Wheatcroft, Charles Dickson, and others in the cast. It was in this play that Blanche Walsh spoke her first five lines on the stage.

"She also won the prize in the play competition opened in *The Theatre Magazine*. In her methods of work, Martha Morton is like an artist with several pictures on hand, working now on one subject, now on another. When an idea strikes her as suited for dramatic use, she works it out in the form of a complete scenario, letting her imagination have full scope, thinking of no actor or actress, putting aside all the traditions by which managers judge plays. She realizes that the fabric she has reared will be doomed to much modification before it comes before the public, so the sketch is put away, and she turns to other plots which are going through different stages of transition to suit star, actor, and manager."

"Captain Letterblair," one of E. H. Sothorn's successes, was written by Marguerite Merington and is soon to be published in book form. The same dramatist wrote "An Every-day Man" for Sol Smith Russell; "Love Finds the Way," for Mrs. Fiske; and "Old Orchard," a play forthcoming during the present season. Even better known is Grace Livingston Furniss, author of "Mrs. Jack," of whom we read:

"Miss Furniss has written since she was a small child, being happiest when there was a pen in her hand. The 'Box of Monkeys,' that inimitable little one-act play that has held its own for so long, was her first attempt in the dramatic line, and was written when she, a stage-struck girl, could find nothing suitable for amateur acting. . . . Miss Furniss's methods of work are not by hard-and-fast lines. She works from her characters to her plots. She makes no scenario, because, she says: 'My characters will not act as ordered, and a scenario hampers me. I love my characters, I live with them, and, for the time being, they take possession of me.'

"Miss Furniss's dramatization of 'The Man on the Box' was one of the most attractive productions of the past spring, and she is now writing another play for Mr. Dixey. She is also dramatizing 'The Deluge,' while her new play, to be produced this fall, is named 'Honor Bright,' the title-rôle being taken by Alice Fischer. The plot is a story of Western mining life in the copper regions."

Frances Aymar Mathews is known as dramatist as well as novelist. She wrote "Joan of Arc" for Fannie Davenport, and "Pretty Peggy" for Grace George. Some of Miss Mathews's novels are written with an eye on the eventual dramatization, we are told.

Margaret Mayo has devoted her attention largely to dramatization. Of her work, past and in future, we read:

"The book over which expectations are raised highest just now is Upton Sinclair's stirring story, 'The Jungle.' It is a harrowing tale for a woman to handle, but her excellent treatment of 'The Marriage of William Ashe' has inspired confidence in the young writer who has undertaken it. Margaret Mayo . . . has had the advantage of six years' training on the stage.

"For the coming year she has given an adaptation of 'Divorçons' to Miss George, and an original comedy, 'Polly of the Circus,' to Maude Fealy. After 'The Jungle' has opened, Miss Mayo will begin a play of Western village life with Homer Davenport, best known by his drawings."

Other women and plays are included in this survey by Miss Frame. To mention a few:

"Several actresses of distinction have written more or less successfully. Clara Lipman's 'Julie Bonbon' gave opportunities for Louis Mann and Miss Lipman. Mrs. Fiske has written some remarkable little one-act plays that were put on with the delightful art that she inspires into anything she undertakes. 'Richter's Wife,' by Julie Herne, gave evidence of uncommon ability, which is doubtless inherited."

Books for the Average Business Man.—Three authors a year, if well chosen, will be enough for the average business man to read, thinks Henri Mazel, a well-known French sociological writer. This statement occurs in a book entitled "What a Man Must Read in His Lifetime." Excluded from consideration are the daily papers and works required by one's profession or business. From the Boston *Traveller* we quote the writer's division of a man's life into periods with the appropriate subjects for reading:

"The program is laid out in life periods of seven years each. During the first period from the age of eighteen to that of twenty-four, poets and romances should be read; the second, from twenty-five to thirty-one, should be consecrated to the great poets of other lands, to the classics, to the ancient historians; the third, from thirty-two to thirty-eight, to the great antique poets, to modern politics, to old chroniclers; the fourth, from thirty-nine to forty-five, to our classic poets and contemporary novelists, the great philosophers and to the authors of memoirs of recent centuries; the fifth, from forty-six to fifty-two, to our great thinkers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the ancient philosophers, to recent authors of memoirs; the sixth and last, from fifty-three to fifty-nine, to the highest religious authors."

THE CRITICS AS MYSTIFIERS.

THE production of "Cymbeline" at the Astor Theatre amounts to a personal success for Miss Viola Allen as *Imogen*. So far all the critics are in accord; but beyond this, in reporting the character of this representation, each one proceeds warily and with an eye on the particular offense which he discerns. To *The Evening Post* it is the diction of the performers which calls for reprobation; to Mr. Winter in *The Tribune* it is the mechanical features of the production which aim at a misconceived realism. The reader can not escape the conclusion that either the Shakespearian tradition is on the decline in our theater or that the function of critics is to blur the facts. Between the contradictory reports of various critics, one is apt to be reminded of the old saying that no two spectators of any scene see the same thing. *The Evening Post* gives the following account:

"The vitality which the piece has exhibited must be attributed, not to its strength, beauty, or interest, as a whole, but to the opportunities afforded by some of its leading characters to eminent actors of both sexes. . . . But if it is to be presented with any chance of success, it is absolutely essential that the leading parts, at any rate, should be entrusted to actors capable of throwing into bold relief their picturesque individuality and of speaking the text, if not with inspiration, at least with comprehension and clearness. Unless the piece is so vitalized, it is, in rehearsal, intolerably dull, altho it has riches enough for the imaginative reader. And this precaution, except in two or three instances, has been disregarded in Miss Allen's representation, which, if the plain truth must be told, is at times very flat and tedious as a natural consequence. There is, for instance, an almost comical contrast between the splendor of *Cymbeline's* habiliments and his personal insignificance. His treacherous and malignant queen—a potent romantic figure—becomes in the hands of Miss Alison Skipworth a marvel of pink-and-white placidity. Mr. C. Leslie Allen gives neither dignity nor point to old *Belarius*, while Mr. Fuller Mellish makes practically no use of the many opportunities in the part of *Pisanio*. *Iachimo*, of course, may be played in more ways than one—along the lines of *Iago*, for instance, or as the bold, dark villain of melodrama—but Mr. Gilmour exhibits neither menace nor glitter in the character, which lies outside his artistic domain. The *Posthumus* of Mr. Jefferson Winter is rightly conceived in the spirit of gallant and high-spirited youth—where the current notion comes from that *Leonatus* ought to be an elderly gentleman is hard to say—and shows fire and passion, but is somewhat too rigid in pose and action. Mr. Sidney Herbert's *Cloten*, altho exception may be taken to his view of the character, is, at all events, a definite and consistent conception, boldly and neatly executed."

Turning to Mr. Winter as to one who holds in memory the achievements of a long series of Shakespearian performers, and therefore well able to judge of the demands of the parts in question, we read a far different story. To quote in part:

"Mr. J. H. Gilmour, one of the most talented, experienced, and versatile actors on our stage, presented *Iachimo*—making him a light, self-complacent, ironical villain, apt with cynical sneer, and blandly specious; with but a faint show of subtlety and with no special attempt at contrasts of characterization. . . . A smooth, smiling, easy-going man-of-the-world rascal was this *Iachimo*; and Mr. Gilmour's mature, thoroughly practised skill enabled him to act the part clearly, from his chosen point of view, and to give a strong performance, under conditions of serious disadvantage. . . ."

"Mr. Jefferson Winter . . . acted *Leonatus Posthumus* in accordance with Shakespeare's conception. . . . In the scenes with *Iachimo*, both at first, when the wager is made, and later, when it is supposed to have been decided, he denoted, clearly and effectively, the instinctive, dangerous, menacing antipathy of *Posthumus* toward the odious Italian; and his culminating outburst of blended grief and fury had the necessary wildness and disjointed utterance of an overwhelming passion. Exceeding solicitude on the part of an actor often will cause him to try to do too much. In this instance it somewhat impaired the proportion of the performance; it did not, however, detract from its correctness of design, its deep feeling, its distinction, or its force. This actor ought to be credited, also, with discretion, delicacy, and

the faculty of taste—for he spoke offensive lines in such a way as to gloss over their rank impropriety, without sacrifice of their dramatic value. . . ."

"*Pisanio* occupies a subsidiary position in the story, but he is a character of superlative importance. He was acted, in a grave, gentle, lovely spirit of affection and fidelity, by Mr. Fuller Mellish, an actor of the old school, whose presence, in any representation, is not only a comfort but a positive blessing. Almost every particle of the 'business' or byplay used by this actor helps his associate actors, while expressing his own character, and, whether it be prose or verse, he speaks with fine intelligence, just emphasis, and a round, clear, copious delivery. . . ."

"The *King* and the *Queen*, in this drama, are useful, but they attract less attention than is usually accorded to royal persons. Miss Skipworth placed emphasis on the speciousness and malevolence of the *Queen*; not at all on her intellectual and formidable character. The *Princes* were represented by young men of pleasing personality—*Guiderius* by Mr. Douglas Gerard and *Arviragus* by Mr. Frederick Roland. . . . Mr. Roland shows himself to be a studious, earnest, capable actor, having mind, feeling, refinement, and taste. Mr. Hadfield, who acted *Cymbeline*, brought to that somewhat thankless part the virtues of sincerity, gravity, and weight. He is an actor of experience and solid worth. It was a pleasure to see the veteran Charles Leslie Allen in the character of *Belarius*—a part for which he has all the essential feeling—the sentiment, the benignity, the sweetly reminiscent tone—if not the bluff, martial power."

Mr. Corbin, in *The Sun*, gives shorter shrift to the performance, alleging as an initial difficulty of the performers that Shakespeare's language in this play is "jumbled." But he adds that in many cases in this performance "it seems jumbled because it is mumbled." From *The Times* we quote:

"Mr. Gilmour's reading is unintelligible the greater portion of the time. . . ."

"There is never much of the crafty Italian about him—such craftiness as a temperamental actor like the late E. J. Henley was able to impart to the rôle—but he does succeed in a measure in suggesting *Iachimo's* easy grace of manner and careless gaiety. Of the acting of so youthful a player as Jefferson Winter in the character of *Leonatus Posthumus* all that need be said at the present is that it is apparently well conceived, but there is not yet the requisite facility for giving the conception visual and vocal form."

"Sidney Herbert is the *Cloten*, and he manages to body forth the stupidity, arrogance, and ridiculous folly of the fellow in a portrait that is more amusing than might have been expected. These clowns, whatever their appeal in Shakespeare's days, are seldom funny now. C. Leslie Allen's *Belarius* is excellent, and Miss Margaret Montrose plays the brief rôle of *Helen* with spirit. The others are mainly indifferent, tho Miss Skipworth, as the *Queen*, and Messrs. Douglas Gerard and Frederick Roland as the sons, fit well into the scenes in which they are engaged."

However, remarks *The Globe*, "this performance at the Astor will rank as one of the chief dramatic representations of the season, regardless of opinions as to how good or how bad some of the players are." "If some have thought 'Cymbeline' was not a play for the modern stage, Miss Allen and her company apparently have done much to prove the contrary," adds *The Sun*. "Such a superb production as this," *The Mail* avers, "should be seen by all those who care for the classic drama."

HENRY ARTHUR JONES, the English playwright, lectured before Harvard University on the "means by which the drama might be fostered and developed in England and America." First of all, in analyzing the reasons for the decadence of modern drama, he alleged, according to *The Evening Post* (New York): "The divorce of literature from the drama; the absence from the theater of any sane, consistent idea of morality; the lack of any high standard of judgment; the widespread adaptation and translation of foreign plays, inasmuch as they can be bought at cheap rates." Mr. Jones urged the cooperation of all dramatists to bring about a change of conditions. "He urged, as most essential to reform, the reestablishment of a closer relation between literature and the drama; the recognition of the dramatist's right to give a true interpretation of human life; the severance of the drama from popular taste, and its recognition as a fine art, and the establishment of relations between actors and others to recognize that there is an actor's art and an author's art. In the latter connection the speaker urged the establishment of high-class training-schools for actors."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

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LILLIAN BELL.MRS. CRAIGIE.
(John Oliver Hobbes).

HERBERT B. FULLER.

EDWARD S. MORSE.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

MOLLY E. SEAWELL.

Barrett, Howard. *The Management of Children: A Book for Mothers and Nurses.* Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xx-653. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

Bates, Arlo. *Talks on Teaching Literature.* 12mo, pp. 247. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.30 net.

Beeson, Katherine R. *Child's Calendar Beautiful.* 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1 net.

Bell, Lillian. *Why Men Remain Bachelors, and Other Luxuries.* 12mo, pp. 320. New York: John Lane Co.

Browne, Edward G. *Literary History of Persia from Firdaws to Sa'di* [The Library of Literary History]. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 568. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.

Carling, George. *Richard Elliott, Financier.* Illustrated by Henry S. Watson. 12mo, pp. 348. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

Cholmondeley, Mary. *Prisoners: Fast Bound in Misery and Iron.* With 6 illustrations. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

In her latest novel the author of "Red Pottage" has attempted a new variation on the novelist's eternal theme—illicit love. She has contrived to divest her work of even the shadow of the offensive suggestion that usually accompanies this subject, but in so doing has had to pay the necessary penalty, namely, a weakening of artistic effect, which mars the novel as a whole.

Unlawful love in the hands of such writers as D'Annunzio or Bourget—whatever may be said on the score of morality—is usually a piece of artistic work with a human appeal. If deliberately chosen as the subject of fiction it should be painted as it is in reality. The drapery of prudery is worse than none. Perhaps in view of Anglo-Saxon tradition and tastes in literature, it is better not to attempt the theme at all.

The story is not without dramatic chapters. In spite of literary defects it often holds the interest of the reader effectively.

Colby, Frank Morre, M.A., and Sandeman, George, M.A. (Editors-in-chief). *Nelson's Encyclopedia. Everybody's Book of Reference.* In 12 volumes. Profusely illustrated. Vol. VII, Joan to Mart. 8vo, pp. vi-623. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

Conrad, Joseph. *The Mirror of the Sea.* 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

Probably there is little risk in saying that since the wondrous panorama of sea painting which Victor Hugo exhibited in "The Toilers of the Sea" there has been nothing finer in fiction about the sea than the fresh and glowing descriptions of Joseph Conrad. The latest volume of this writer, to whom one hardly hesitates to apply the epithet of genius, is a collection of sea stories portraying various phases in the life of a sailor—adventures of ships, scenes of storm and calm. Mr. Conrad understands all the moods of the

sea, and his high gift of imagination, held in abeyance by a clear, rational perception, has enabled him to impart a vivid idea of the wonder and charm of the Infinite as expressed by its most potent symbol, the ocean. He writes of the sea as of a thing of life and consciousness that he has intimately known and loved. Having lived the life of a sailor he has studied the moods of the sea, heard its moanings, felt the beating of its heart, as it were, in the rhythmic movement of its tides.

His latest book will compare well with the best work he has done. He is literally in his element in "The Mirror of the Sea," and those of his admirers who have been asking for a book dealing solely with the sea now have their wish gratified.

Coolidge, Susan. *A Sheaf of Stories.* Illustrated by J. W. F. Kennedy. 12mo, pp. 212. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

Cotes, Mrs. Everard [Sarah Jeanette Duncan]. *Set in Authority.* 12mo, pp. 287. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Craddock, Charles Egbert. *The Amulet: A Novel.* 12mo, pp. 356. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Deland, Ellen Douglas. *A Little Son of Sunshine.* Illustrated by W. E. Mears. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

Ellis, Edward S. *A Hunt on Snowshoes.* Illustrated by Edwin J. Prittie. 12mo, pp. 362. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. 75 cents.

Ford, Sewell. *Shorty McCabe.* Illustrated by Francis Vaux Wilson. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$1.50.

Fuller, Herbert Bruce, A.M., LL.M. *The Purchase of Florida: Its History and Diplomacy.* With maps and appendices. 8vo, pp. 399. Cleveland: The Burrows Bros. Co. \$3.

This elaborate monograph, produced in connection with post-graduate work at Yale University, was awarded the George Washington prize in American History in 1904. It was suggested by the author's conviction that the epoch identified with the acquisition of Florida and with our early entanglement with Spain had not received adequate treatment at the hands of historians, and that a careful elucidation of this period and of the events which marked the struggle to secure New Orleans and the Mississippi would contribute a pregnant and interesting chapter in our national history.

For his material Mr. Fuller has gone direct to original sources; and an idea of the extent of his labors may be had from his statement that he was obliged to examine some fifty volumes of official manuscript, comprising instructions to United States ministers, letters to foreign ministers, etc. He has also consulted official correspondence and notes in French and

Spanish in the State Department. The result of these investigations has enabled him to present in a new light many momentous episodes in the earlier diplomatic history of the nation.

Gibson, Charles R., A.I.E.E. *Electricity of Today.* With 39 illustrations. 12mo, pp. 344. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50 net.

Gray Mist [By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress"]. Illustrated with water-color drawings by the author. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

Hale, Edward Everett. *Tarry at Home Travels.* Illustrated. Square 12mo, pp. xxvi-429. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50 net.

Higginbotham, Harlow N. *The Making of a Merchant.* 12mo, pp. 210. Chicago: Forbes & Co. \$1.50.

Hobbes, John Oliver [Mrs. Craigie]. *The Dream and the Business.* With an appreciation of Mrs. Craigie as woman and author by Joseph H. Choate. 12mo, pp. xiv-385. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Hope, Anthony. *Sophy of Kravonia: A Novel.* 12mo, pp. 332. New York and London: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

Hornaday, William T., Sc.D. *Camp-fires in the Canadian Rockies.* Seventy illustrations and two maps by John M. Phillips, Pennsylvania State Game Commissioner. 8vo, pp. 343. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.90 net.

This is the narrative of a hunting-expedition for big game in the Canadian Rockies, told with literary appreciation of the marvels encountered, and appealing, not merely to the hunter and sportsman, but to the general reader as well, by reason of the magnificence and novelty of the scenes described. Mr. Hornaday is director of the New York Zoological Park and the author of works on natural history, and these facts tend to give more than the usual authority to his writings in this domain.

At this late date the thought is natural that everything is substantially known about our wonderful country; but after reading the present work one is inclined to revise such an opinion. Detailed information of nature as it exists to-day on the summits of the Canadian Rockies is not as abundant as most people suppose, and many parts of the mountains of South-eastern British Columbia still await the explorer.

The illustrations, many of unique character and achieved at dangerous risk to the photographer, are an interesting feature of the book, and are declared by the author to be as important as the text. The work is a notable contribution to the recent literature of hunting.

Hyslop, James H., Ph.D., LL.D. *Borderland of Psychical Research.* 12mo, pp. 419. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. \$1.50.

Jackson, Gabrielle E. *Wee Winkles and Snow-*

ball. Illustrations by Mary Theresa Hart. 12mo, pp. 147. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

King, Charles F. Advanced Geography. With many illustrations. Large square 8vo, pp. xxv-288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Knowles, F. M. A Cheerful Year Book. Illustrated by C. F. Lester. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50 net.

Kuhns, Oscar. Saint Francis of Assisi. Illustrated. Rubricated. 12mo, pp. 38. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.

Lee, Marian. Confessions to a Heathen Idol. Illustrated from photographs by Fred Robinson. 12mo, pp. xvi-351. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Lounsbury, Thomas R. The Text of Shakespeare. Its history from the publication of the quartos and folios down to and including the publication of the edition of Pope and Theobald. Small 8vo, pp. xxii-579. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

Morse, Edward S. Mars and its Mystery. A study for the general reader. With illustrations, plates, and portraits. 8vo, pp. viii-187. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Since the memorable discovery in 1877 of the canals of Mars by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, interest has been rife in the red planet of mystery and not only astronomers but the public in general have yielded to the fascinating idea of a neighbor world inhabited by intelligent beings. The discoveries of the scientist of Milan have been confirmed and supplemented by those of the distinguished American astronomer Percival Lowell, and, the markings, originally disputed, are now accepted by science as a fact.

But while the markings themselves have been placed beyond dispute, there is a wide divergence of opinion as to their significance. The object of Mr. Morse's book is to present a statement up-to-date of the different phases of the controversy, to give the consensus of eminent opinion concerning the planet from Huyghens, who in 1659 observed certain markings and the rotation of the planet, to Schiaparelli and Lowell, who have made beautiful and minute maps of its surface.

It is a fascinating instance of the triumphs of the human intellect that is disclosed in Mr. Morse's narrative of the explorers of this world in distant space, and if in the deductions drawn, imagination has been allowed some share, its relation has been that of handmaiden, never mistress.

The idea of plurality of worlds is not new. It is known to have haunted the imagination of Plato and may be found in germ in the poetry of many ancient peoples. Not, however, until the keen vision of Schiaparelli enhanced by a scientific imagination discerned upon the surface of Mars what seemed to be the result of intelligent design, did the grandiose conception acquire something in the nature of a scientific basis.

Norris, Frank. The Joyous Miracle. Frontispiece. Rubricated. 12mo, pp. 27. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents net.

Oman, Charles. The Great Revolt of 1381. With two maps. 8vo, pp. viii-220. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 8s. 6d.

Pickthall, Marmaduke. The House of Islam. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This is a tale of the days of Sultan Abdul Mejid Khan, of that period of Mohammedan annals which is identified with the wars with Muscovy. It is evident that the author, whose earlier book, "Said, the Fisherman," will be recalled, has saturated his mind with Oriental history

and that he has endeavored to give a faithful picture of that rude Saracen life which for centuries has appealed to the historian and romancer. But while he has succeeded in conveying with some success an idea of certain of the outward features of Mohammedan life—of its family customs, its profound religious trend, and the earnestness of its tribal instincts—he has failed to breathe into his characters the breath of life. The deeply religious side of the Semitic nature, however, is brought out with considerable effect.

Pier, Arthur Stanwood. Harding of St. Timothy's. 12mo, pp. 235. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

This is a novel of American school life with a wholesome flavor and a genuine appeal to boys. Describing the student world of "St. Timothy's," its ambitions, emulations, football jousts, etc., it presents a stirring picture in little of the rivalries, passions, errors, victories, and defeats of the larger life of which school days are the prelude. Naturally, athletics plays a large part in the story, and the author has succeeded in clothing this phase of school life with more than the ordinary interest by using it to demonstrate that spirit of justice and fairness which characterizes the best type of American youth.

Harry Harding, the titular hero of the novel, is a fine manly young fellow with unusual gifts of intellect, but marred slightly by a latent selfishness not infrequently found in boys of his type. The real hero is another sort of lad, Rupert Ormsby, a veritable Prince Rupert, whom the author paints at full length, *con amore*, and as tho he had intimately known the original. Ormsby's innate nobility of character, joined to his preeminence in athletics, invests him with a kind of uncrowned sovereignty in the school.

Plympton, A. G. Old Home Day at Hazelton. Illustrated by Clara E. Atwood. 12mo, pp. 160. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

Porter, Rose. Daily Joy and Peace. Chosen and arranged by. Illustrated. 18mo, pp. 191. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Reed, Helen Leah. Brenda's Ward. Illustrated from drawings by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo, pp. 340. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Reid, W. Max. The Story of Old Fort Johnson. Illustrated by John Arthur Maney. 12mo, pp. xii-240. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

Old Fort Johnson has in turn borne also the names Castle Johnson and Mount Johnson. It was built before the middle of the eighteenth century, and still stands in the Mohawk Valley. Sir William Johnson, its builder, here lived during the most of the years in which his activities had so great an influence for good on the fortunes, not only of the Province of New York, but of all North America. Gen. J. Watts de Peyster recently purchased the property and presented it to the historical society of the county in which it stands. Mr. Reid, prominently connected with this society, is already the author of "The Mohawk Valley." His facts will be accepted as accurate, and some of them are here brought together for the first time. The chief deficiency of the book is that which usually is found in historical books by untrained or unlearned writers—it lacks coordination and definiteness of purpose. A mass of good matter has been thrown together with too little regard for order and sequence.

Richmond, Grace S. The Second Violin. Illustrated by B. J. Rosenmeyer. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Root, Robert Kilburn, Ph.D. The Poetry of Chaucer: A Guide to its Study and Appreciation. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 net.

Russel, Florence Kimball. Born to the Blue: A Story of the Army. Illustrated by R. Farrington Elwell. 12mo, pp. 245. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.25.

Sangster, Margaret E. Fairest Girlhood. With drawings by Griselda Marshall McClure. Small 8vo, pp. 263. New York: Chicago: London: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

Seawell, Molly Elliot. The Victory. With illustrations. 12mo, pp. 405. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This is a tale of the South at the epoch of the Civil War, and while there is nothing particularly original in theme or style, the story is well told and the characters are lifelike and interesting. The black people, whom the author must have studied at close range, are well handled and the book is full of that wholesome humor of Southern plantation life which has been wholly lost to the world. No matter how often it is told, the story of antebellum life in Virginia preserves its unfading charm. It was a simple and wholesome kind of life, sinless in the main, and its aroma is still plainly perceptible after fifty years.

Mrs. Seawell's novel gives a delightful picture of this phase of American home life of the past. Her account of the old manor house of the Tremaine family with its chivalrous colonel, the five manly sons and the beautiful adopted daughter of the house, Angela Vaughn, is effective.

Sheehan, Canon. Early Essays and Lectures. 12mo, pp. x-354. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3 net.

Skinner, Robert P. Abyssinia of To-day: An account of the First Mission sent by the American Government to the Court of the King of Kings (1903-1904). Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvi-227. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3 net.

Smith, F. Berkeley. In London Town. 12mo, pp. 272. Illustrated by the author and other artists. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50 net.

This book was conceived and is written in the sprightly style of the author's three former books describing Parisian life. In his foreword he deprecates a too serious interpretation of his work by hinting that his chapters are sometimes the result of "a passing glance in the crowd," that his impressions are often those of "a traveler who crossed the Channel, hired a hansom at Charing Cross, and lost himself in the throng." He acknowledges, moreover, that often he looks at London through Parisian spectacles set in an American frame.

The result of this method is an entirely unconventional description of the world's premier metropolis, with glimpses of its varied and tumultuous life, its bright and dark sides, its Bohemia, its magnificence, its glory, and its shame.

Sweetser, Kate Dickinson. Little Boys and Girls from George Eliot. Pictures by George Alfred Williams. Large square 8vo, pp. 194. New York: Duffield & Co. \$2.

Townsend, Edward Waterman. Our Constitution: Why and How it was Made—Who Made It, and What It Is. 8vo, pp. 322. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.50 net.

Walpole, Rev. G. H. S., D.D. Personality and Power; or, The Secret of Real Influence. 12mo, pp. 188. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co.

Warner, Ann. Seeing France with Uncle John. With illustrations by May Wilson Preston. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

Wilcox, Henry S. Fables of the Bar. 12mo, pp. 163. Chicago: Legal Literature Co.

Winslow, Helen M. The President of Quex. Illustrated by W. L. Jacobs. 12mo, pp. 304. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25.

CURRENT POETRY.

The Wife.

BY EDNAH PROCTOR CLARKE.

"Nay, do not bid me go [*she said*],
For I must guard his sleep."
(On wall and floor the candles made
Flickering shadow, shade on shade;
Without, an April robin sung
Of tryst that Love doth keep,
But here, faint scent of violets clung
And lilies tall their censers swung.)
"Mine eyes must look their fill [*she said*],
They have no time to weep."

"Twoscore of years of Love [*she said*],
And yet the half not told!"
(The candles touched with tender light
Her hair and his, so white, so white;
Her eyes, wherein the visioned Past
Lay like a chart unrolled
In whose dim seas, star-girdled, vast,
The long years were but plummetts cast.)
"They only know Love's deeps [*she said*],
Who, loving, have grown old."

"Babes of his flesh I bore [*she said*],
Fair girl and lusty son."
(They prest her side with yearning dear,
Her children brought their children near,
Love folded her and love cared,
And yet she was alone.)
"Ye—ye have drawn Life at my breast,
But ere ye came, it gave him rest.
Mother of many I am [*she said*],
I was the wife of One."

"Yea,—we have lived and loved [*she said*].
What counts this passing pain?"
(About her, in the candle's flame,
A sudden glory went and came.)
"What counts this hour I wait until
We love and live again?
Bear out his body where ye will—
He stays—my Love, my Bridegroom, still!
God made us one—the living God—
Death can not make us twain!"

—From *Scribner's Magazine* (November).

The Statue of Liberty.

BY ETHEL MORSE.

Out of enthusiasm,
Out of unbounded hope,
Out of Gallic hearts swelling with the love of liberty,
Out of delight of giving to a sister republic the
bronze embodiment of an idea,
You were sent to us, reverently sent over-sea to a
people glad to receive you,
Sent to an empire founded in your name.

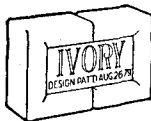
Here are ignorances, negligences, and abuses that
you left behind, in the country where your bronze
boiled and was cast in a mold fashioned by one
man, but designed by millions.
Here are light-quenching clouds that blow dark
overhead, obscuring your luminous crown spiked
with the rays of truth.
Darkest of all are the clouds of smoke that creep
thickly, sluggishly out of the cowardly bomb of
the anarchy.
Thickly and blackly these clouds often envelop your
sturdy, unflinching form.
The unfriendly winds of the harbor strive against
your foothold on the star;
The corroding rains have clothed your majestic
shoulders with a mock-royal mantle of green;
And the burning sun brutally assails you with his
floods of heated gold.
But in the mists, in the moonlight, in the tempest,
and in the chilling dawn your torch gleams
faithfully, symbolically,
Shining into the eyes of desperate seekers of our
country,



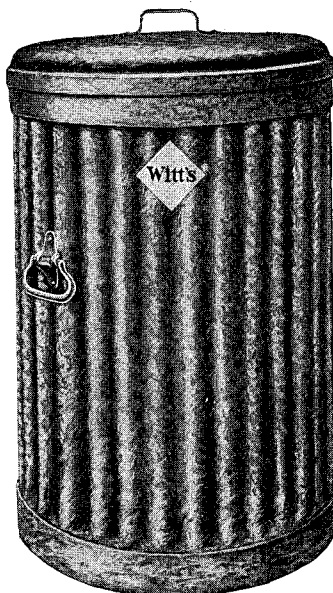
Your table linen has lost its lustre—do you
know why?

Is it not because you have allowed your laun-
dress to cleanse it with ordinary laundry soaps,
which, being overstrong in alkali, "cut" the fabric
and make linen look like cotton?

Use Ivory Soap and your linen troubles will
cease. The pure vegetable oils of which it is com-
posed make it the only soap that should be used
for cleansing linen, fine furniture, cut glass, silver,
laces, and the hundred other articles which, be-
cause of their beauty, delicacy or value, are par-
ticularly dear to the housewife's heart.



Ivory Soap
99⁴⁴/₁₀₀ Per Cent. Pure



The only ash can that won't
dent—break—start a fire.

Witt's Ash Can

is infinitely stronger than the smooth, soldered, metal cans
which dent every time the ash man bangs them against his
cart, and which in time split open at the soldering.

Witt's ash can is not soldered.

It is *flanged and riveted* and heavy steel bands, riveted around the top
and bottom, increase its strength. It has close-fitting lid and is *fireproof*.
The best is always imitated—the only way to know that you are getting
Witt's is to look for the word *Witt's* on can and lid.

SIZES—WITT'S CAN, No. 1, 15³/₄ x 25 inches; No. 2,
18 x 25; No. 3, 20¹/₂ x 25. WITT'S PAIL, No. 7, 5 gallons;
No. 8, 7 gallons.

All steel, corrugated, galvanized, water-tight, odor proof
(close-fitting lid.)

Ask at the stores for Witt's Can and look for "Witt's Can" stamped on
the lid and bottom.

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't
like it, we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

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For a Grand Party there are many appropriate backs, particularly the *Minuet*, and for this season of the year, the *Mistletoe* back is very suitable.

"A Grand Party"

is fully described, among many other novel entertainments in the book which we will send you.

"A variety of games are introduced. Grand (whist without a trump) is played at the head table, Cinch at the second, Whist at the third, Hearts at the fourth, etc. One or more 'jolly tables' may be introduced, playing laughable games, such as Old Maid, etc. Or the guests may sew buttons on a piece of cloth at one table, the couple sewing on the most, progressing. At another table needles are threaded, or jackstraws played, etc. If desired, the leader at each table and deal may be allowed to name the game to be played after looking at his hand. In this case four hands should be played at each table before ringing the bell, to allow each player to partake of the privilege."

Scoring of the games, arrangement of tables, etc., are all described in the book.

Congress Cards are the only cards suitable for such entertainments as these.

They are so flexible, smooth and full of life that they put vim and snap into every game.

The clear-cut, cleanly printed faces and large indexes make mistakes in reading them almost impossible.

Congress Cards are perfect in manufacture, absolutely uniform, and have edges of pure burnished gold leaf.

Sample pack, prepaid, 50 cents, if your dealer will not supply the back you want.

Send us three two-cent stamps or the inside wrapper from a pack of Congress Cards, and we will send book, and also illustrations of all Congress designs.

We will send you a handsome pack of cards if you will suggest any new and suitable form of card entertainment or any novel feature for card parties not found in our book.

Congress Cards

The U. S. Playing Card Co., Station RR, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Copyright, 1900-1-3-4-6, by
The U. S. Playing Card Co.

Shining into the eyes of her sons and daughters
outgoing or returning,
To remind them that Liberty lifts an untiring arm.

Courage and stand firm, bronze Embodiment of an
Idea!

We, the idealists, apostrophize you.

We, the materialists, admire you.

We, the socialists, approve you.

We, the patriots, salute you.

The monuments of innumerable tyrants of old have
all crumbled and fallen, but you shall stand until
the whole earth heaves and casts you into the
water.

And as time and the world go you shall be our sym-
bol, our Goddess eternal.

For a countryful of kings shall burnish your sides
and tighten your rivets and plates for ever and
ever!

—From *Putnam's Magazine* (November).

Keats : Shelley.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

Keats.

The melancholy gift Aurora gained

From heaven, that her lover should not see

The face of death, no goddess asked for thee,

My Keats! But when the crimson blood-drop stained

Thy pillow, thou didst read the fate ordained,—

Brief life, wild love, a glorious flight of poesy!

And then,—a shadow fell on Italy;

Thy star went down before its brightness waned.

Yet thou hast won the gift Tithonus missed:

Never to feel the pain of growing old,

Nor lose the blissful sight of beauty's truth,

But with the ardent lips that music kissed

To breathe thy song, and, ere thy heart grew cold,

Become the Poet of Immortal Youth.

Shelley.

Knight-errant of the Never-ending Quest,

And Minstrel of the Unfulfilled Desire;

Forever tuning thy sweet earthly lyre

To some unearthly music, and possess

With painful passionate longing to invest

The golden dream of Love's ethereal fire

In garments of terrestrial attire,

And fold perfection to thy throbbing breast!

What wonder, Shelley, if the restless wave

Should whelm thy life, the leaping flames consume

Thy mortal form on Viareggio's beach?

These are thine elements, thy fitting grave!

But still thy soul rides on with fiery plume;

Thy wild song rings in ocean's yearning speech.

From *The Atlantic Monthly* (November).

A Rain Mood.

By WILLIAM ASPENWALL BRADLEY.

We prayed for a day of rain

In the sunny summer weather

And for long hours spent together

In the heavy hush and gloom

Of a dusky silent room

And the patter of drops in the pane,

And the murmurous sigh in the leaves

And the swish of the rain in the eaves

And the tremulous trouble and start

Of the wind in the great tree's heart—

We prayed for a day of rain

That the world might seem less wide

That severed us side by side

And the minutes might seem more long

Sung to the drowsy song

A Safe, Strong Company, paying 5%

As evidence that this is in every particular one of the strongest and most conservative Savings Institutions in the country, we would like to send you our thirteen years' record, together with a long list of voluntary testimonials from patrons in all walks of life, some, without doubt, in your own immediate locality.



Assets, \$1,750,000.
Established 13 years.
Banking Dept. Supervision.
Earnings paid from day received to day withdrawn. Letters of inquiry solicited and promptly answered.
Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
9 Times Bldg., Broadway, New York

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS

There's a Spencerian Pen made for you. Spencerian Pens are famous for their durability, evenness of point, workmanship and quality of metal.

Every Spencerian Pen perfect. No seconds.

Sample card of 12 pens, different patterns, sent to any address for 6 cents in postage. Address

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,
349 Broadway, New York.

Do You Write?

Instruction by mail in literary and dramatic composition.
Courses by actual practice.
Revision, criticism, and sale of Stories, Monologues, Plays.
Send for circular (L).

PICTON & BENNETT

25 West 42d Street

New York City

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Of the patter of drops in the pane.
 For the glory and glamour and green
 Were a barrier set between
 Our souls that strove to be one
 In the glare of the blazing sun.
 We prayed for a day of rain
 And the exquisite infinite sense
 Of being more intense
 And the needlessness of speech
 For the lips and hands of each
 In the patter of drops in the pane.
From McClure's Magazine (October).

PERSONAL.

Reminiscences of Ruskin.—L. Allen Harker writes in *Scribner's Magazine* on "Ruskin and Girlhood," giving in some charming reminiscences an intimate view of the man as a friend and adviser of youth, and of girlhood in particular. "In private his influence was full of sweet reasonableness," we read, "and his advice to such fortunate young people as came under his direct sway, full of the sanest commonsense." A part of this article is here given:

When he was lecturing on "The Pleasures of England" at Oxford, I was living in a neighboring town, and he bade me come to hear him in the following delicious letter:

"I wonder if you're little enough to go in my breast pocket! I don't in the least know how else to get you in. For I've made a Medo-Persic-Arabic-Moorish-Turkish law that no strangers nor pilgrims are to get into lectures at all, but only Oxford residents, and even so they can't all get in that want to. . . . Look here, the first lecture, which is next Saturday, will be rather dull, but if you could come on Saturday the 25th or Monday the 27th I would take you in myself under my gown, and get you into a corner—and I think the lecture on either of those days (I give them twice) will be worth hearing. Send me word if you can manage it."

The authorities permitted, and accompanied by an irreproachably decorous maid I went to Oxford

"JUST A LITTLE"

Grape-Nuts Worked Wonders For An Unfortunate Woman.

"At last I was obliged to sit all day at a sewing machine in a factory," said an English lady who was once well and happy, but whose circumstances changed so that she was compelled to earn her living.

"I soon suffered dreadfully with indigestion, some days thought I would die from acute pain in front of the waist line. I took about everything for indigestion without any permanent relief; tried starvation but suffered just as much whether I ate anything or not.

"Curiosity caused me to try a package of Grape-Nuts food for a change. Then I got a second package and began to use it regularly. What was my surprise—bowels became regular, no more headaches, piles troubled me less frequently and best of all the stomach trouble was gone entirely. I wanted Grape-Nuts for luncheon as well as breakfast—seemed as if my system craved what was good for it.

"Everyone in the family has taken to eating Grape-Nuts. They said I ate it with so much relish they thought it must be very good—and so it is.

"My little girl has gained five pounds since she started eating Grape-Nuts—in about three months. I think every one, sick or well, should eat Grape-Nuts at least twice every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the famous book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

A Matter of Disposition

The organizers of the American Cigar Company knew what good cigars *ought* to be—and how to produce them. That's *one* thing to consider.

They invested millions of dollars to provide the equipment that was required to make cigar manufacturing a modern industry. That's another thing worth noting.

They were united in agreeing that the only way to succeed was to produce only the finest cigars of every blend—to maintain quality without the slightest variation and to keep prices down to the lowest notch that modern business system could make possible. That's *disposition*—the keynote of the whole business.

MERIT



MARK

Insures Honest Cigar Values

Now we have been offering some pretty strong claims for the cigars that are sold under the "A" (Triangle A) guarantee. We could keep right on publishing the longest and strongest list of claims ever applied to cigars; we could publish them every day in full pages in every newspaper in the country—and we could, no doubt, work up a huge business. But do you think for a minute that the sale of "A" (Triangle A) cigars would show the healthy, steady and rapid increase it *does* show unless "A" (Triangle A) cigars were pretty near what we *claim* them to be?

Not much! We know well enough that even if we were not *disposed* to do it we would have to make our cigars back up our claims or *somebody else would get the business*.

We can't make it any plainer than that. We have built up the biggest and most stable cigar business in the world on the basis of *honest value*, and already it has proved that it pays.

MERIT



MARK

Insures Honest Cigar Values

The leading brands of the American Cigar Company are distinguished by this "A" (Triangle A) merit mark, just as a soldier is rewarded for superior merit by the Victoria Cross.

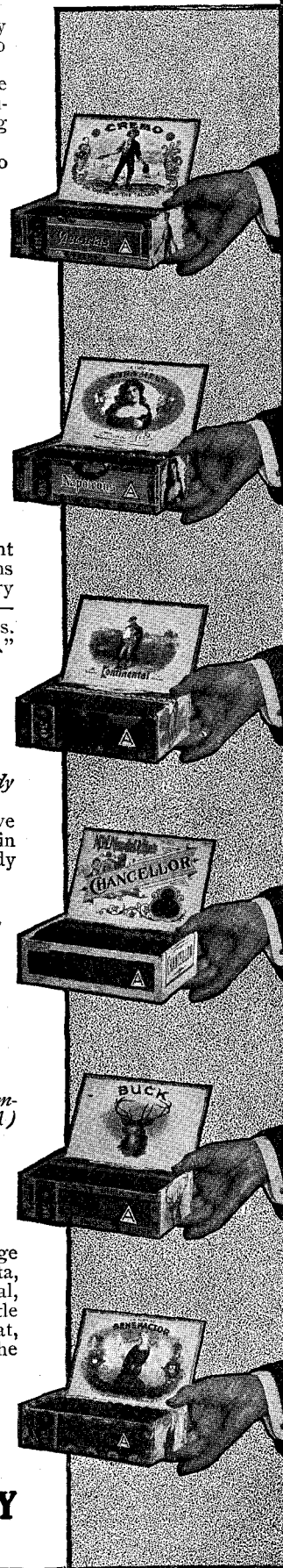
Among these "A" (Triangle A) brands each smoker is sure to find the cigar he wants. The list is so long that only a few of the more prominent can be mentioned here:

The New Cremo (Victoria), Anna Held, George W. Childs (Cabinets), Buck, Spanafiora, Tarita, Stickney's New Tariff, Cubanola. The Continental, Chancellor, Caswell Club. Royal Bengals (little cigars), The Unico, Benefactor, Captain Marryat, Roxboro, General Braddock, Orlando. Also the Palma de Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Smoke any one in critical comparison with the best cigar you know at the same price and prove to your satisfaction that the "A" (Triangle A) merit mark does really mean better cigars for you if you look for it every time you buy.

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY

Manufacturer



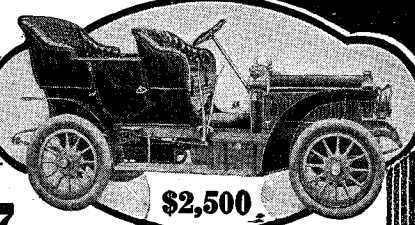
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The Season's Ideal

CADILLAC

1907

\$2,500



Nowhere in all automobile construction can there be found a more perfect combination of excellent features than in the four-cylinder Cadillac Model H for 1907.

Whatever the point of view—whether it be its smooth and perfectly-balanced action, its ease of control, its comfort of riding, its finish and mechanical refinement, this new model is not excelled by the costliest types of either American or foreign manufacture. It is an embodiment of the many tried and true principles of the wonderful single-cylinder Cadillac, developed four-fold and perfected to the highest degree.

Greatly increased safety of riding is obtained through the new and exclusive double-acting steering gear; a new marine-type governor minimizes vibration and fuel consumption by regulating the speed of the engine under all conditions—these and many other superior features place the Cadillac in the front rank as a serviceable, economical, thoroughly dependable motor car.

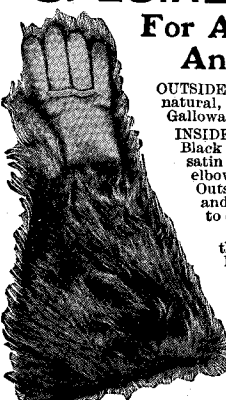
Arrange for a demonstration with your nearest dealer—and let him show you why the eyes of the motor world are on this new Cadillac. 30 horse power; 50 miles an hour; \$2,500. Booklet AD, and dealer's address on request.

Other Cadillac Models are: Model K, Runabout, \$750; Model M, Light Touring Car, \$950. All prices l. o. b. Detroit and do not include lamps.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

FUR On the Inside
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SPECIAL GLOVES

For Automobile And Carriage Use



OUTSIDE of finest, long, thick-furred, natural, un-dyed, brown and black Galloway calf skin.

INSIDE lined with fine Opossum fur. Black horse hide palms. Padded satin lined gauntlets reaching to elbow with room for largest sleeve. Outside fur guaranteed moth proof and water proof. Gloves pliable to drive with.

As handsome and more durable than other fur-lined gloves selling as high as \$15. Send us your size. We will deliver at your home for **\$5.00**.

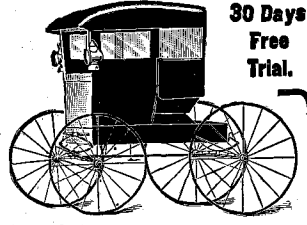
Money back if not satisfactory.

Illustrated catalogue of other fur goods sent FREE.

NATIONAL FUR CO.,
Three Rivers, Mich.
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DRIVE IN COMFORT

A Storm Proof Buggy

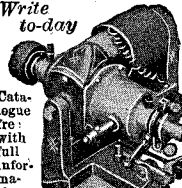


30 Days Free Trial.

that keeps you as dry and almost as warm as indoors and is turned into the perfect open top conveyance for fine days. One buggy for all weather. Lightest storm proof buggy made, the only one that works perfectly. Convenient, comfortable, honestly built. Write for catalogue C.

Fouts & Hunter Carriage Mfg. Co., 115 S. Third St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Write to-day



Motzinger Auto-Sparker
STARTS AND RUNS Gas Engines without Batteries.

No other machine can do it so successfully for lack of original patents owned by us. No twist motion in our drive. No belt or switch necessary. No batteries, whatever, for make and break of jump-spark. Water and dust-proof. Fully guaranteed.

MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO.,
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SOON TELLS THE REAL WORTH OF AUTOMOBILE TIRES. CORRECT RESILIENCY AND EXTREME TOUGHNESS OF MATERIAL IN

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—RACING TYPE—COMBINE TO MINIMIZE THE FRICTION OF FAST PACE OVER ROUGH ROADS WITH GREAT RESISTANCE AGAINST WEAR AND TEAR.

THE FLAT, CORRUGATED TREAD OVERCOMES TENDENCY TO SKIDDING, MAKING MUCH FOR SAFETY ON SEVERE CURVES AND SUD- DEN SWERVES.

NEVER BLOW-OUT
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Why not Glide; it's the best way to go.



High power. Strong, flexible construction, speed to spare—hill-climbers. E m b o d y comfort, safety, elegance. Unquestioned performance guaranteed.

Write for free booklet and our proposition to those who buy and assist us. Hustlers encouraged. Ask dealers everywhere. Address The Bartholomew Co. 315 Glide Street, Peoria, Ill.

Model "E" Glide Touring Car

SONG POEMS WANTED. also Musical Compositions. We pay Royalty, Publish and Popularize. We Compose and Arrange melody FREE of charge.

GEO. JABERG MUSIC CO. 187 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, O.

\$2.00 A MONTH now buys a genuine EDISON PHONOGRAPH. Sent on free trial to every reliable person. Write to-day for catalog and list of records FREE. Frederick Babson, 149 Mich. Ave., Suite 4058, Chicago.

to spend one of the fullest and happiest days it has ever been my lot to enjoy. There was a great deal of spoiling in it, for he took me himself from Woodstock Road (where he was staying with his art-master, Mr. Macdonald) to the lecture theater, and made me feel an honored guest all the time. Even without all the personal joy of him the lecture was an impressive experience. The theater was crowded from floor to ceiling by an audience unusually representative. Youth and maiden, matron and scholar, artist and scientist, all prest shoulder to shoulder, listening with a hushed intensity almost trancelike, their common gaze focused upon the gracious stooping figure of the lecturer, who, golden-voiced, with flowing gown flung back from the eager nervous hands, hands ever moving in supple gesticulation, stood in the waning sunshine of that wintry afternoon, gravely challenging certain of the "Pleasures of England."

There was no pomp of rhetoric, no throwing down of controversy's glove, no straining at effect by startling statement; the quiet, almost monotonous voice held the attention by virtue of its message, not by means of any varied or dramatic inflection. He looked an old man even then, for, altho his face was fair and fresh-complexioned, with singularly few lines, there was a great deal of gray in both long, straight, brown hair and beard, tho both were at that time more brown than gray. He always emphasized his speech with forcible, quick gesture, and his eyes, even at that time, were the youngest eyes I have ever seen in adult face, blue and clear like a child's, with a child's large, direct gaze.

Poverty of a Millionaire.—Most persons, in the opinion of the Rochester *Post-Express*, would be willing to chance unhappiness for an income of \$2,284,000, but one man, we are told, finds it impossible to pay his bills on this amount. King Edward VII., who receives from the State this stipend, has trouble to "make both ends meet." The *Post-Express* tells us of this sad case:

Out of this amount he has to maintain a number of castles and royal residences, support a small army of retainers and flunkies, and pension old and faithful servants. Consequently, when the year's bills are paid, his Majesty has no money to put in the bank against a rainy day. Recently the King petitioned to have his salary raised to \$3,000,000 a year, but owing to the already heavy taxation the Government refused the request. Compared with the other rulers Edward VII. is poorly paid. The Czar of Russia has a total income of \$20,000,000 a year. The Sultan of Turkey manages to get along on \$10,000,000. Emperor William supports the royal family on an income of about \$4,000,000. The King of Italy exists comfortably on an income of \$2,859,500, while the Emperor of Austria-Hungary pegs along on \$3,700,000. Other sums paid to European sovereigns are: Bavaria, \$1,242,726; Belgium, \$665,000; Denmark, \$240,000, and \$28,000 to the heir apparent; France, \$288,000; Greece, \$260,000; Netherlands, \$246,000; Portugal, \$567,000; Rumania, \$201,482; Saxony, \$628,460; Spain, \$1,430,000; and Württemberg, \$403,438. Compared with these sums the yearly salary of the President of the United States is very modest indeed. Furthermore, the President earns his salary, which can not be said of many of the rulers mentioned in the list.

A Guardian of the Birds.—One man, unsupported by any political party and backed by no great industry, but single-handed and without a cent in payment for his time, labor, or expenses, has, according to the *World's Work*, been "mainly responsible for the passage of identical laws in thirty-two States of the Union." Mr. William Dutcher, a lover of living birds, is the man whose work is thus described:

At the head of the Audubon Society, a purely voluntary organization for preserving bird-life, he has induced the various legislatures to pass its model bird-protection law, simply out of love for

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birds and from appreciation of their value. The law provides in general for the protection of all except game birds, and allows only a short hunting-season. Besides the indifference of most legislators, Mr. Dutcher has had the active opposition of many to overcome. For example, he appeared before the proper committee in the Georgia Legislature to urge that the society's game laws be passed. One Senator settled himself in his chair and, with the air of a man who held all the trumps, asked Mr. Dutcher:

"Well, what makes you do all this?"

Mr. Dutcher explained that he was interested in bird protection and was an officer of a society devoted to that object.

"Well, I guess you do it to keep busy and to interfere," replied the Senator, "and I'm against your bill." He resented outside interference with Georgia's affairs, and his opposition killed the bill that session.

"That's where I made a bad mistake," said Mr. Dutcher. "If I had asked him to introduce the bill everything would have gone beautifully."

But Georgia passed the act later. The fact that thirty-two States have passed the Audubon Society's model law not only shows a great quantity of work, but infinite tact and judgment as well.

At the suggestion of the society, President Roosevelt has set aside as preserves and breeding-grounds for birds two groups of islands in the Great Lakes, Passage Key off Florida, and the Breton Isles on the Louisiana coast.

But it is quite as hard to have the laws enforced as it is to have them enacted. Virginia passed the model law in 1903, and it immediately became a dead-letter because no provision was made for its enforcement. Last year Mr. Dutcher went to Richmond to induce the Legislature to remedy this defect. His plan was to tax every gun in the State \$1 a year, and hire game-wardens with the proceeds. The bill came up in a committee. The chairman, a six-foot-and-a-half member from the mountains, was on his feet in a second.

"A tax on guns!" he said, almost incredulously. "Well, if I let such a bill as that be reported in the House, this will be the last time I'll ever be elected."

The bill was killed, and the only game-wardens in Virginia are those employed on the Eastern Coast by the Audubon Society itself.

In North Carolina, on the other hand, the society holds a unique position. By law it has been given the powers of the Game Commission. Last year it secured more than fifty convictions. The warden at Greensboro has achieved fame all over the State

HARD TO SEE

Even When the Facts About Coffee Are Plain

It is curious how people will refuse to believe what one can clearly see.

Tell the average man or woman that the slow but cumulative poisonous effect of caffeine—the alkaloid in tea and coffee—tends to weaken the heart, upset the nervous system and cause indigestion, and they may laugh at you if they don't know the facts.

Prove it by science or by practical demonstration in the recovery of coffee drinkers from the above conditions, and a large per cent. of the human family will shrug their shoulders, take some drugs and—keep on drinking coffee or tea.

"Coffee never agreed with me nor with several members of our household," writes a lady. "It enervates, depresses and creates a feeling of languor and heaviness. It was only by leaving off coffee and using Postum that we discovered the cause and cure of these ills."

"The only reason, I am sure, why Postum is not used altogether to the exclusion of ordinary coffee is, many persons do not know and do not seem willing to learn the facts and how to prepare this nutritious beverage. There's only one way—according to directions—boil it fully 15 minutes. Then it is delicious." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

The Franklin takes nothing for granted, but proves its way from start to finish.

Four years ago, the Franklin came out with its four-cylinders, air-cooled motor, and light-weight non-jarring construction; and backed up its principle with commonsense logic and a car that did things. But full proof was lacking.

Now we have the proof—facts that anybody can see—such proof of ability, endurance, and reliability as places the Franklin in a class by itself.

By winning the great Two-Gallon Efficiency Contest, the Franklin proved its unequalled efficiency and economy.

Whitman's marvelous record-breaking run from San Francisco to New York over the heaviest mountain grades, across the hot sandy trackless desert, through Nebraska mud—in 15 days, 2 hours, 12 minutes—proved an ability, reliability, and endurance not hitherto believed possible in any motor-car.

No other car in the world could have done these things. No other car has such qualities or such proofs.

Don't you want to read the story of Whitman's transcontinental dash, and his recent capture of the Chicago to New York record with the same car? Write us for them, and for the catalogue of 1907 Franklin cars.

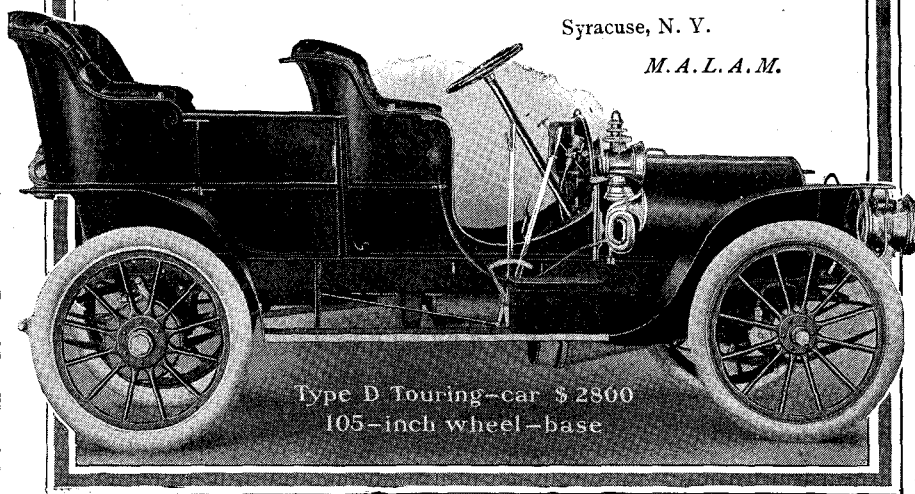
Shaft-drive Runabout	\$1800	4-cylinder Touring-car	\$2800
4-cylinder Light Touring-car	\$1850	6-cylinder Touring-car	\$4000

Prices in standard colors and equipment f. o. b. Syracuse.
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Type D Touring-car \$2800
105-inch wheel-base

Invest Your Money

In North Dakota First Mortgage Farm Loans. Here's one offered subject to prior sale. No. 2053, \$600—6 per cent. due Dec. 1, 1910—Interest payable annually. This loan is secured by 160 acres of land in Pierce County, N. D. 160 acres first-class filled land, 10 acres pasture, small house and barn. The borrower values his place at \$3700—Our valuation is as follows:

Value of Buildings,	\$ 500
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\$6 worth of security for every Dollar you invest. We collect and remit interest free of charge. Send for Booklet "We're Right on The Ground" explaining fully our methods of doing business, as also complete descriptive list of on-hand loans for sale. Highest references furnished.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Box "8", Grand Forks, N. D.

ESTABLISHED 1893



Hand-woven Indian Basket 25c

Hand-woven by Indians in Mexico from strong palm fibre. Uniquely colored, durable, useful, ornamental. 3 inches high; fine for den, sewing room, etc. Warranted genuine. Retail for \$1.00, but for a limited time we will send, prepaid, for 25 cents (2 for 44 cents, different designs).

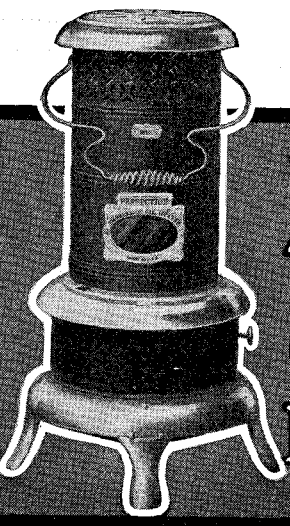


Hand-made Silver Swastika Pin 25c

Hand wrought from pure coin silver in design of the Swastika Cross, the Navajo Indian's symbol of good fortune. Genuine, artistic, popular. Special Sale Prices as follows: 3/4 in. Stick Pin, 25c; 3/4 in. Charm, plain, 25c; 9-16 in. Brooch Pin, 40c; Rings, any size, 35c; Fine Fob of 1/4 in. Crosses, \$2.00; Swastika Bracelet with one cross, \$1.00; with three crosses, \$1.50. Our new 80-page art catalogue of Mexican Drawnwork, Indian Rugs, Pottery, Baskets, etc., Free with orders; alone four cents in stamps.

The FRANCIS E. LESTER CO., Dept. D II, Mesilla Park, N. Mex.
"Largest Retailers Genuine Indian and Mexican Handicraft in the World."

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With a Perfection Oil Heater you can heat a cold bedroom, make a sick-room more comfortable, warm a chilly hallway, heat water quickly, and do many things better than can be done with any other stove no matter what fuel it burns. The superiority of the

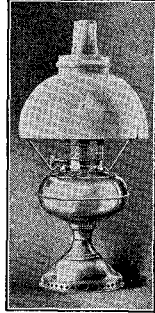
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Oil Heater

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lies in the fact that it generates intense heat without smoke or smell. The oil fount and the wick carrier are made of brass throughout, which insures durability. Gives great heat at small cost. Fount has oil indicator and handle. Heater can be easily carried about. Absolutely safe and simple—wick cannot be turned too high or too low. Operated as easily as a lamp. All parts easily cleaned. Two finishes—nickel and japan. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write nearest agency for descriptive circular.

The **Rayo** LAMP can be used in any room and is the safest and best all-round house lamp made. Gives a clear, steady light. Made of brass throughout and nickel-plated. Equipped with the latest improved burner. Hand-some—simple—satisfactory. Every lamp warranted. Write to nearest agency if you cannot get it from your dealer.



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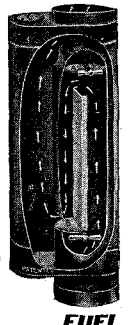
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by the use of a dog in spotting illegal shipments. A crate of birds, no matter how disguised, can never get by without being "pointed." Along the Eastern Coast the warden has been so active that the time-honored custom of unlimited and unreasonable killing is being stopt. This has so incensed the killers that one of the nominees for the Legislature from that section has an anti-Audubon plank in his platform.

All such attacks on bird-legislation are carefully reported to Mr. Dutcher, for the society has an agent at every State Legislature.

In New York, for example, the baymen and hotel-keepers made a determined effort to have the law prohibiting spring shooting of ducks and geese repealed. But Mr. Dutcher was more than a match for them. He explained to the up-State sportsmen that if they wanted any ducks at all in season they had better see to it that the Long-Islanders did not kill them all out of season. The law was not repealed.

The "Polaris" Expedition.—The recent death in Washington of Capt. George E. Tyson, one of the leaders of the unfortunate *Polaris* arctic expedition of 1871, recalls one of the most extraordinary adventures in the history of Polar explorations. The New York *Evening Post* tells of the experiences of Captain Tyson when, with eighteen companions he lived for six and one-half months on an ice floe in the arctic until finally picked up by the whaler *Tigress*. Part of this story is here quoted:

From October, 1872, until May, 1873, the nineteen men, women, and children, nine of the party being Eskimos, remained upon the ice floe, which was originally about five miles in circumference. They existed on seal meat for the most part, and this was often eaten uncooked with skin and hair on. Often the Eskimo women and children suffered from the lack of water. One day Captain Tyson shot a seal, but the men were so weak from their privation and suffering that they could not launch the kayak to get it. The weather was so severe at times that the party could not leave their snow huts and then the Eskimos would indulge their appetites freely on *ookgook*, a species of very large seal. Some of those who ate the liver of this animal lost the skin of their faces, hands, and chest.

Great difficulty was experienced in keeping warm, and in making the frozen seal meat sufficiently soft to be cut up for cooking. One evening in March a bear was discovered on the ice, and Captain Tyson attempted to shoot it. The gun did not go off, and the bear pursued. Reloading his piece, Captain Tyson killed the brute which was used for fuel. On April 1, 1873, it was necessary for the party to abandon the floe which had wasted so that it was no longer safe. The small boat was made ready, but as it was only intended to carry eight men, with all the members on board it was difficult to handle the oars, and still more difficult to launch it.

Often the party would land on a floe, only to abandon it. The men were generally half-drowned, cold, and without shelter. Another bear was shot and his blood was acceptable, for they were suffering from extreme thirst. But for the rifles the party could not have existed.

Another seal was secured on the morning of April 18 and eaten raw. Carefully dividing it into sixteen parts, nothing but the gall being rejected, one man turned his back and called the others in succession, each taking his share. Then a general contribution was made of blubber and rags for a fire, and soup was cooked. Toward evening of the 19th the sky was threatening, and the swells became heavy. About nine o'clock a sea struck the floe, and, washing over it, carried away everything that was loose. There was barely time to put the women and children and some few things into the boat before a succession of seas followed. At last there came a large wave which carried away the tents, the skins, and most of the bed clothing. To add to the sufferings of the night the water was filled with blocks of ice, which, continually flying about, inflicted bruises. In this situation the party remained from nine o'clock in the evening until seven o'clock the next morning.

Toward the close of April provisions were almost

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exhausted, and once they were reduced to less than a biscuit apiece and a mouthful of pemmican, when a bear, scenting them, approached and was shot, thus saving them from starvation.

A steamship appeared on April 28, but Captain Tyson's ill-fated party was not noticed, and she disappeared in the night. Fires were lighted on the ice, and at daylight the ship was again seen, but changed her course and vanished. This vessel afterward proved to be the *Eagle*, a whaler whose captain was noted for his humanity. Early in the morning of the 30th another ship was sighted, the *Tigress*, of Newfoundland. As the sealer came nearer, the party launched their boat and were taken on board. This happened off Grady Harbor, Labrador, and the rescuers were just in time, for the floe could hardly have survived the gale which arose on May 2 and lasted until May 4.

Shylocking Shylock.—The *Green Bag* tells of an experience which Nathaniel Whitmore, a prominent Maine lawyer, had with a student who was graduated from his office. When Mr. Whitmore was past sixty this young man started practise in a neighboring town; and partly to relieve himself of a little trouble, and partly to encourage the youth, the older lawyer gave him charge, as agent, of certain property situated in the town where his former clerk was practising. The *Green Bag* continues:

Everything was drawn up in legal form, and the young man fulfilled his duties most satisfactorily. The rents came regularly, together with full accounts of repairs, which were much less than formerly; tenants were satisfied; the property never paid so well before, and Mr. Whitmore was well pleased.

Then came a brief letter stating that the property had been sold for taxes. Dumfounded, Mr. Whitmore hastened to his agent to demand what this meant.

"How does it happen that I am sold out for taxes?" he asked.

"There was nothing in the agreement about taxes," explained the young man, handing to his former client the signed agreement. "I had taxes been mentioned, I should have paid them."

"Who bought the houses?" the elder man asked, with a shade of amusement in his tone, as a light began to dawn on his mind.

"I did," replied the young man, modestly. "The devil you did! Where did you learn that trick?" asked Mr. Whitmore, now fully comprehending the situation.

"In your office," came the answer, in the same modest voice. "I look out for a poor client, but a rich lawyer can look out for himself."

Mr. Whitmore recognized one of his own maxims. The two men shook hands and changed the subject.

"Colonel" Saunderson of the House of Commons.—The late Edward Saunderson was one of the most picturesque and popular figures of the British House of Commons, says the *New York Tribune*. He was often called its Don Quixote. Tho at the head of the Anti-Home Rule party in Ireland, he was for all that a typical Irishman, we are told—"He was racy of the soil, a Donnybrook romance all to himself." His career is thus outlined in *The Tribune*:

He began life as a Liberal, and his service in the North Cork militia was about all the soldiering he ever did, altho by his bearing, his appearance, his manner, his speech, and his title of colonel he conveyed the impression of a "beau sabreur," or the heavy guardsman—a big angular man, with long arms, square shoulders, a broad chest, a strong, resonant voice, tintured just a little with a brogue, and a face which, seamed and weather-beaten, was nothing if not truculent. Saunderson was a fighter, and always preferred the offensive to the defensive. Longer in Parliament than any other Irish member at the time of his death, he was never heard out of Irish environment, in the sense that he never spoke about anything save the sufferings and trials of

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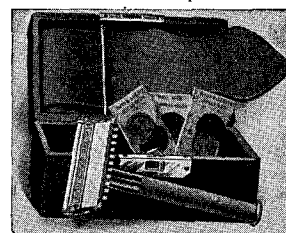
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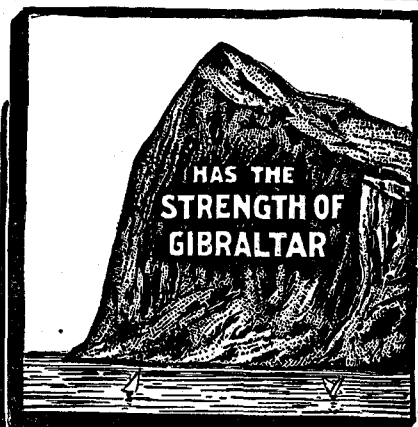
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the Irish landlord and the wickedness of the Irish Nationalists. In fact, he was a one-idea man, and managed by the most extravagant devices to bring Ireland into nearly every question that came before the House, and into every debate, suggesting "Mr. Dick" and the head of King Charles, in Dickens's novel, "David Copperfield." Altho he spent all his parliamentary life fighting the Nationalists, he was popular among them, and while he championed the cause of those landlords who by their absenteeism and greed are so largely responsible for all the Nationalist and agrarian movements, yet he was known throughout Ireland as so kindly and open-handed a landlord that not even in the very worst days of Captain Moonlight did anybody ever dream of attempting to shoot him.

Colonel Saunderson, besides being a clever artist and a most amusing caricaturist, was a skilled boat-builder, a certificated member of the Institute of Shipbuilders. His yawls were celebrated in the North of Ireland and in the Solent, and one of them is in the possession of the Kaiser, between whom and the colonel there existed a warm friendship. Married to a daughter of the third Lord Ventry, Colonel Saunderson was the first to introduce bicycling into Ireland. Mounted on those huge-wheeled old velocipedes which preceded the present style of machines, he presented, especially in the dusk, a terrifying spectacle, as, weird as the banshee itself, he sped along, his tall, gaunt figure apparently treading the air at lightning speed, and many is the Irish peasant who, after encountering the colonel in the gloaming, rushed terror-stricken to the nearest cabin, exclaiming, "Bedad, en' I met the devil!"

"Hearst, the Man of Mystery."—The November *American Magazine* contains a long article by Lincoln Steffens in which the writer attempts to give a more intimate, and consequently, as he thinks, a more just, estimate of Mr. Hearst's character and motives than has hitherto been current among a certain class of his political opponents. "The Man of Mystery" is an appropriate title, we are told, because even from his friends and business and political associates it is almost impossible to find out anything definite about the man's personality. "All over the country all sorts and conditions of men are asking 'What about Hearst?'" So Mr. Steffens undertakes to solve the "mystery," and as the result of numerous interviews he has gleaned many interesting facts, some of which are here set down.

Mr. Hearst was asked about his political intentions:

"I mean to restore democracy in the United States," he answered; and, said as he said it, placidly, without emphasis, his intention did not sound very radical.

"No," he said, but he looked up and straight at me. "Not if you don't mean what you say. And," he lifted his shoulders a little, "even if you do, it isn't so very radical. It's really conservative, almost reactionary, in a sense. It is going back to what was originally intended by Jefferson and Jackson. For the democracy I mean is the democracy of Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln."

"Jeffersonian democracy," that's an empty phrase with Democrats," I said.

"Jeffersonian democracy is not an empty phrase with me," said Mr. Hearst very gently. "It is full of meaning for me. I have studied Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln; I have studied carefully the history of this country until I believe I know what it means to say 'equal rights for all and privileges for none.' I think I know what it means in words, and what those words mean as to consequences."

"And you think that the cure for our evils lies in the reestablishment of that principle; not in deeper-going remedies such as the government control of manufactures and other industries and the abolition of private property in tools, land, etc.?"

He nodded.

"Then you are not a socialist at all?"

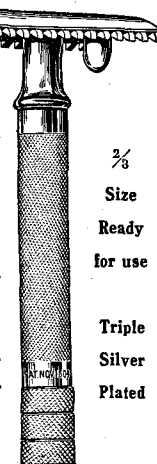
"Socialism is unnecessary," he said quietly.

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"Its remedies are entirely unnecessary. Take away privileges and opportunities will be equal."

And yet, from more than one reason, Mr. Hearst has had generally applied to him the name of "radical." One of these reasons, says Mr. Steffens, is that he employs radicals to write for him, and gives them full license to express their convictions in the columns of his papers. "He allows their individualities to count, and that is why their radicalism adds to the confusion about Mr. Hearst." But there is another reason:

He sometimes does the things which he says ought to be done. For example, take his views about higher wages for the workman. He did raise wages. He increased the pay of the trades he employed, not only in his own shops, but, as a consequence, in others also. Whether all things that he has done were right or not; whether they were rightly done or not; whether they were done from right motives or wrong—these are proper questions to raise. No matter how we may answer them, however, the things Mr. Hearst has done go far toward showing that when he himself has made up his own mind that a certain policy is wise or just or expedient, he goes about the execution of that policy with an independence, a fearlessness, and a will so ruthless that it is easy to see that, however conservative he may be in thought, in action he is a radical.

Referring to his journalistic methods, Mr. Steffens informs us that the word "sensational" is displeasing to Mr. Hearst. He prefers "striking," we are told, and justifies the so-called yellow method of treating crime and vice in this manner:

"I thought and I think of such news as the tragedies and romance of life, and as such they should be written."

"But they are not so written, are they?"

"Not always. They are not often written that way either in my papers or in any others."

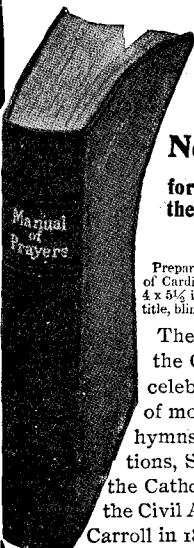
"Then you have failed, as Mr. Pulitzer has, as all so-called yellow journalists have failed, in that department of the business?"

"I must admit that I haven't succeeded very often in getting crimes treated as tragedies, but I have given orders, and my orders are posted in all my newsrooms, forbidding even the word 'murder.' And men have been discharged for breaking these rules."

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understand the difference between tragedies and crimes, and reporters with feelings fine enough and an imagination sympathetic enough to grasp and tell such stories. And Mr. Hearst, inexpressive himself, has few, if any, news editors who know what he is talking about.

"I think," he said, "that part of the fault for the failure is mine. If I had stuck to one newspaper I might by personal direction in detail have made a newspaper to suit me exactly. But I went off starting other papers in widely separated places, and, of course, I can supervise all of them only in a general way. I can't give myself up to any one."

But Mr. Hearst gave another reason, so to speak, for his yellow journalism. He said he didn't think he had failed so completely as my questions seemed to imply.

"I don't think my papers are so bad," he said.

Finally, to get definitely at the much-questioned "sincerity" of the man, Mr. Steffens asked, "Why do you want office yourself? Was that an early ambition?" To which Mr. Hearst replied:

"No, my early ambition was to do my part in newspapers, and I still propose to do a newspaper part. But when I saw mayors and governors and presidents fail, I felt that I'd like to see if I couldn't do better. I'd like to go into office, any office almost, to see if I can't do the things I want to see done."

"Mr. Hearst," I asked, "would you be content to stick to journalism if you could find men to do those things in office?"

"Yes."

"Can you name men who, you think, would fill the bill?"

He could, and he named one or two.

Now this is not a verbatim report of the interview. It is only a true impression of a number of talks condensed in one. But in them all I saw Mr. Hearst took a personal view of history and that he saw himself doing in our day what the men he admired did in theirs. So I put to him this question:

"Then your ambition is to personify the modern American democratic movement—not to hold office, but to express the new spirit, and thus be to it what Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln were to theirs?"

He glanced up at me a moment; then he nodded. "That is my ambition," he said.

Accepting this, as Mr. Hearst did, in all seriousness, we had a startlingly high standard set up by the man himself to judge him by. A man might by work, intelligence, and will force himself into any office in this country; but he can't, by any abilities, make himself the representative of the spirit of the people. This is a matter of character.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Holiday Proposal.—"But this is so sudden! You had better give me a week to think it over!"

"Very well, dear. And, perhaps, it would be as well if I thought it over myself at the same time!"
—Sketchy Bits.

A Stock-yard.—A wag who thought to have a joke at the expense of an Irish provision-dealer said, "Can you supply me with a yard of pork?"

"John," said the dealer to his assistant, "give this gentleman three pig's feet."—Sacred Heart Review.

College Cut-ups.

Last week Tuesday Gentle Jane Met a passing railroad train, "Good afternoon," she sweetly said, But the blamed train simply cut her dead.
—Yale Record.

Eugene was caught between two trains, Folk with a bag picked up the remains; The neighbors were greatly stirred up by the scene, And the only collected person was 'Gene.
—The Princeton Tiger.

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Almost Native.—OLD LADY—"Are you sure it is English mutton?"

BUTCHER—"Well—er—born in New Zealand, Madam, but of English parents."—*Punch*.

Suitor Them Both.—"I can marry a rich girl whom I do not love, or a penniless girl whom I love dearly. Which shall I do?"

"Follow your heart, man, and be happy. Marry the poor one. And, say—er—would you mind introducing me to the other?"—*Cleveland Leader*.

Not Formally Introduced.—Uncle Nehemiah, the proprietor of a ramshackle little hotel in Mobile, was aghast at finding a newly arrived guest with his arm around his daughter's waist.

"Mandy, tell that niggah to take his ahm 'way from 'round yo' wais'," he indignantly commanded.

"Tell him yo'self," said Amanda. "He's a puffet stranger to me."—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

In the Orient.

If a game of baseball
Should be held in Japan,
Would a spectator there
Be a Japanese fan?
I've no doubt the effect
On the eyes would be pleasant
If only each foul
Were a Japanese pheasant.

—*Cornell Widow*.

Spelling Reform.

(With apologies to Mr. John P. Robinson.)

We were getting on well in our small island dwelling
With good old ideas of what's right and what
ain't.

With regard to our morals, our language, our spelling,
[Tho the last might provoke evil thoughts in
a saint]:

But President T.

Roosevelt, he

Says our spelling's immoral; and so, too, must we.

It's dreadful to think we have always preferred
The spellings our misguided ancestors used,
And adhered to those modes of expressing a word
Which illiterate persons too often confused;

But President T.

Roosevelt, he

Says that this kind of thing's an exploded idee.

My! Ain't it terrible! What shall we do?

We can not go on as we are; that's plain;

We shall have to spell "through" with a t, h, r, u,
And learn all the words of our language again;

But President T.

Roosevelt, he

Says that learning's what's wanted for folks
such as we.

Yet, pity the golfer who misses a shot!

How can he recover his temper again,

When that word of relief for his feelings is not

Allowed to be spelt with the usual N?

But President T.

Roosevelt, he

Says he don't care a [straw] for the biggest big D.

He would order our language by strokes of the pen,

This marvelous type of the man in a hurry:

He has got the support of two eminent men—

The great Mr. Bradley, the great Dr. Murray:

But President T.

Roosevelt, he

Says, "Why not reedit this dictionaree?"

In that great land of freedom, where language is free,
No fads should impede its expression, I guess.

Shall we too conform, in the hope we may be

Allowed to spell "Ass" with an A double S?

And President T.

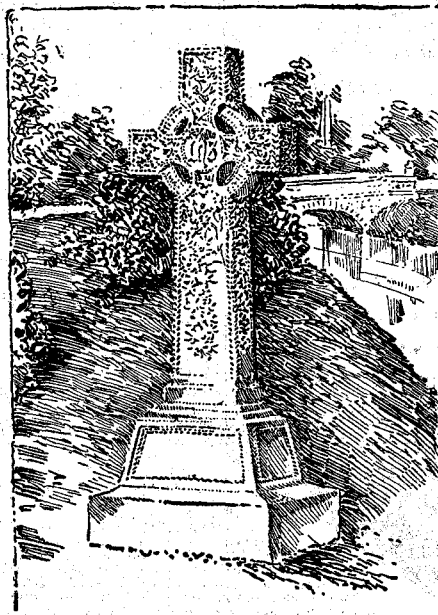
Roosevelt, he

Says that that is his view of the thing to a T.

—*Westminster Gazette*.

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Before and After.

The genial candidate goes forth
When comes the autumn weather.
To-day he shakes you by the hand,
And later altogether.—*Judge.*

Fals.—"Yes, sir," said the soldierly looking man,
"I have spent fifteen years of my life in the service
of my country."

"So have I," volunteered the low-browed indi-
vidual, offering his hand. "What were you in for?"
—*Tit-Bits.*

An English Want.—"Wanted, baby or very
small grand piano, . . . condition equal to new."
—*Bazaar.*

It is of course the advertiser's own business, but
for ourselves we think the piano would be preferable.
We do not care for the idea of a second-hand infant,
got up to look like a new one.—*Punch.*

The Surgical Butcher.—A Liverpool lady had
given her butcher her daily order over the telephone,
and later in the day decided to change it a little and
countermanded an order she had given for some
liver.

Ring up her butcher she said: "You remember
that I gave you an order for a pound of liver a
while ago?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, I find that I do not need it, and you need
not send it."

Before she could put down the receiver she heard
the butcher say to some one in the shop: "Take out
Mrs. Blank's liver. She says she can get along
without it."—*Tit-Bits.*

The New Cicero.

"The journals of this wicked town
Are terrible, forsooth,
But one lone Journal of them all
Is friendly to the truth.
The others—do not look at them!
I beg—implore—beseech!
Instead, pray hear the burden of
My Ciceronian speech:

"Everybody lies but William.
He speaks the truth all day,
Sitting beside the liars,
Hearing the things they say.
Tho they all are shocking,
Bennett is the worst.
Everybody lies in this town
But Truthful Hearst."

"Ye voters all of New York State,
Pray listen to my plea.
There's only one American,
And He, in short, is Me.
Alas! The Sun of truth has set,
In darkness lies The World,
But still my song rings through the State
Beneath my flag unfurled:

"Everybody lies but William," etc.
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—*New York Times.*

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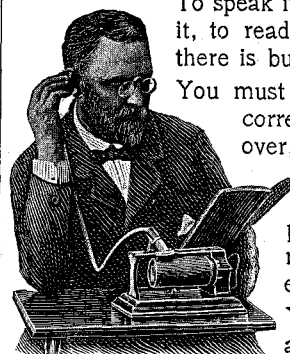
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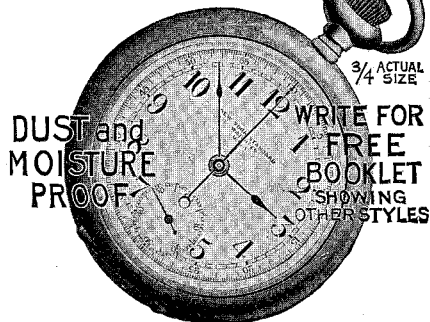
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Oh! Thunder.

"See!" said Willie, "see the clouds;
Where are they going, I wonder?"
"Well," said the captain, "since you ask,
I think they are going to thunder."

—Cornell Widow.

To Be Exact.—"Were you out in all that rain?" asked Mary.

"No," said the young woman from Vassar. "I was merely in the portion of the rain that descended in my immediate vicinity."—*Stray Stories*.

To Be Sure.—FATHER (after a long search for a book)—"Well, here it is. I wonder why one always finds a thing in the last place in which one hunts?"

SON—"I expect it's because when we find what we are looking for we stop hunting."—*Pearson's Weekly*.

A Slight Hitch.—STRANGER—"Sir, do you remember giving a poor, friendless tramp fifty cents one cold night last winter?"

JONES—"I do!"

"Sir, I am that tramp; that fifty cents was the turning-point in my career; with it I got a shave, a shine, a meal, and a job. I saved my money, went to Alaska, made a million dollars, and last week I came back to New York to share my million with you. But, unfortunately, I struck Wall Street before I struck you—and—have you another fifty cents that you could conveniently spare, sir?"—*Life*.

A Tender Conscience.—Nora had been told to say at the door that her mistress was not at home when certain callers appeared upon the scene. It evidently went much against the grain for her to make herself responsible for even so small a white lie, but she promised to do so, and with certain modifications she kept her word.

"Is Mrs. Blank at home?" asked the caller.

"For this wan toime, Mrs. Smithers, she ain't," said the maid, "but Hivin help her if you ask me again. I'll not loi twice for anybody livin'."—*Home Magazine*.

A Place for Everything.—Some time ago four college boys went gaily forth one night to serenade two belles of Princeton. Arrived at the house of the fair ones they took their stand under the correct window, as they thought, and for some time made the night more or less melodious.

They were just preparing to leave when a door opened and the jolly old father of the girls appeared. Had it been light they might possibly have seen a twinkle in his eye.

"Boys," he said, "we are much obliged. That is, I am much obliged, for I happen to be alone tonight. I'm sorry to say that the family's in New York. But I thank you for coming. Maybe if you come again you will have better luck. But in the name of old Princeton, boys, if you do come when the girls are here, don't play to the bathroom window!"—*Brooklyn Life*.

Time to Be It.—There was to be a circus in town next day, and Robert wished to go and see it unload; so he sought to obtain his father's consent. The first question his father put to him on being approached was, "Have you asked your mother?"

"Yes, sir," was Robert's prompt reply.

"What did she say?" the father pursued.

"She said I couldn't go," was the frank rejoinder.

"What do you mean, Robert, by coming to me to ask to do a thing after your mother has told you you could not do it?"

"Well, papa," the little fellow observed, "I heard you say last week that you're the boss of this ranch, and I thought it was about time for you to assert yourself."—*Judge*.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 26.—The French Cabinet decides to enforce the Separation Law, if the clergy maintain their present attitude, by seizing the property and revenues of the churches on December 11, tho the buildings are to be allowed to remain open for service.

Maxim Gorky arrives at Naples, where he is to finish his book on New York State.

October 27.—Terrorists in St. Petersburg, in a daylight attack, capture \$193,000 which a custom-house official was taking to the treasury.

October 28.—The French submarine boat *Lutin*, which was lost off Bizerta, Tunis, is raised and bodies of six of the crew are recovered.

October 29.—Two amendments to the Education bill are carried by large majorities in the British House of Lords against the position of the Government.

Two German insurance companies decide to increase their capital in order to pay their losses in the San Francisco fire.

Professor Burgess, of Columbia University, lecturing at the University of Berlin, declares the Monroe Doctrine and the protective tariff to be nearly useless and obsolete.

October 30.—The first anniversary of the day on which the Czar granted Russia a constitution passes off without any serious disturbance, but St. Petersburg is profusely decorated and general celebration is the order of the day.

An imperial ukase granting freedom of worship is made public at St. Petersburg.

October 31.—Newspaper men meet in Tokyo and pass resolutions to bring pressure to bear on the authorities for a solution of the school question in California.

The French Cabinet decides on a radical program including abolition of the death penalty, purchase of the Western Railroad, and the taking over by the State of all mines.

The Russian Admiralty decides to build a new naval station in the Far East at Alexandrovsk, on the Amur coast.

November 1.—Archduke Otto, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, dies in Vienna.

An attempt by the Opposition in the House of Commons to have removed from the Trades Disputes bill the clause placing union funds beyond attack is defeated by a vote of 372 to 79.

Domestic.

October 26.—Cleveland street-cars are tied up by the police acting under orders of the city officials who maintain that the franchises of certain lines have expired.

October 27.—Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor is sent to San Francisco to investigate and report on the situation there as affecting the Japanese.

President Roosevelt celebrates his forty-eighth birthday.

One thousand troops are put in the field to round up the Ute Indians in Cherokee County, Wyoming, and force them to return to and remain in their reservation.

An official report on the San Francisco relief fund puts the total at more than \$11,000,000.

T. P. O'Connor, M.P., sails from New York, after having received in this country pledges amounting to \$130,000 for the cause of Irish home rule.

Secretary Root promises the Tokyo Government that the Japanese people will be treated like the most friendly European nation and that all treaty rights will be maintained.

October 28.—Andrew Carnegie returns to this country from Europe and defends the spelling reform.

October 29.—The Standard Oil Company is fined \$5,000 at Findlay, O., in the case in which it was recently convicted under the Valentine anti-trust law.

An electric-train accident at Atlantic City, in which three cars are toppled over a draw-bridge into the water, results in the death of more than fifty of the passengers.

October 30.—Governor Magoon dismisses ninety-four Cuban officials in the effort to keep down the expenses of the Government.

To refute charges that she was in serious ill health, Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Scientists, gives a personal interview to reporters at Concord, N. H.

October 31.—The President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, goes to her cottage, "Pine Knot," in Virginia, to complete work on his message to Congress.

November 1.—Richard Croker in an interview, denounces the alliance of Tammany and Hearst. Congressman Rockwood Hoar dies at Worcester, Mass.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHERS' EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. F. G.," New York.—In colloquial English the word *got* is often used with *have*, to denote possession. In the examples cited by our correspondent it is redundant. The phrase given by the STANDARD DICTIONARY ("I have got to go") serves to illustrate colloquial usage.

"H. B.," North Adams, Mass.—What is the pronunciation of (1) *Diedrich* in *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, (2) and *Gouverneur* in *Gouverneur Morris*?

(1) Washington Irving's pen-name is pronounced *deed'rik*; (2) *Gouverneur*, which, by the way, is correctly spelt *gouverneur*, is pronounced *goo'ver-nur*—"er" as in over, and "nur" as in knurr.

"Subscriber," Central City, Colo.—Is there such a word as *perfected*, and is the accent on the first or middle syllable?

There is such a word; it is the past participle of *perfect*, and is pronounced *per'fect-ed* or *per-fect'ed*—the first pronunciation is commonly preferred.

"H. E. R.," Vanceburg, Ky.—(1) What is the correct pronunciation of *isolated*? (2) Is it permissible to omit "and" in expressing compound numbers?

(1) There are two ways of pronouncing "isolated," the first is *is-o-la'ted*; the second, *i-so-la'ted* ("i" as in pine). (2) There is a tendency to omit "and" in compound numbers in certain commercial circles, but it should be discouraged as inaccurate and slovenly. If in such a number as "one hundred and fifty" the "and" is omitted one might as well omit the word "hundred" and say "one fifty." The connectives of our speech are the mortar that binds together its separate elements. They enable us to give correct expression to our thoughts, and their use should be encouraged.

"H. S. L.," New York City.—*Done* is not correctly used in the sentence you cite. The past participle of the verb should not be used where the imperfect is required. Do not say, "Fred *done* his duty" when you mean that he *did* it. You may, however, say, "Fred *has done* his duty," if you wish to do so.

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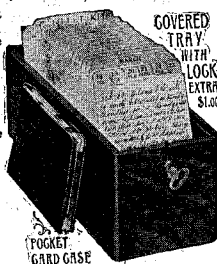
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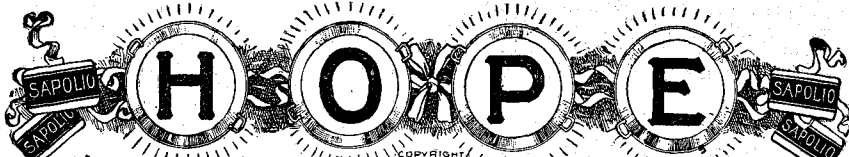
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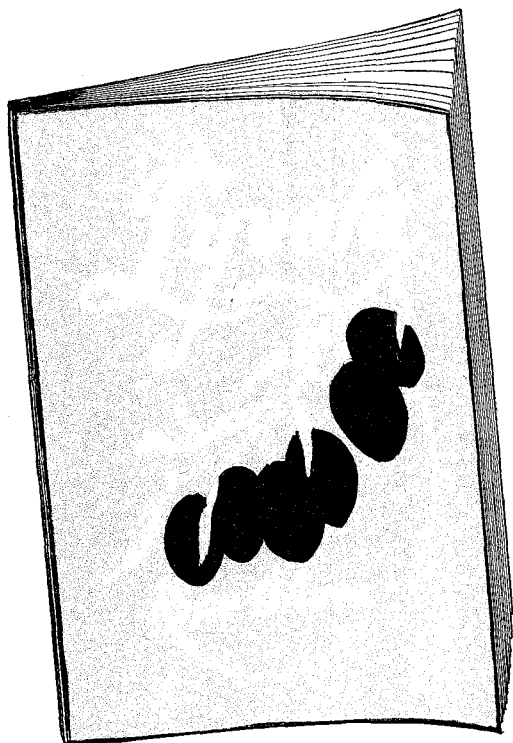
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pickled in salt brine, and has been used in a local way in California for many years. But nobody ever ventured to pack them for the market, for the simple reason that it was not thought possible to do so in a way to make them retain their rich, nutty flavor, and their natural crispness and solidity. And all these years the market has been held by the green olive.

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In **Lyvolas** we have added a new food to the granary of the world—a food for the well and healthy, and a builder-up for the poor in flesh. **Lyvolas** are ripe olives with every oil cell fully developed and intact; they are the sun-kissed fruit from the choicest orchards in California, preserved by a process that brings them to your table an absolutely pure food.

Lyvolas are rich in life-giving olive oil without any suggestion of the taste of oil about them. Nature has secreted health-giving olive oil in them disguised to please the palate and charm the eye. They are simply delicious. Nothing else you have ever eaten tastes like them. As a food **Lyvolas** are unequaled. They make it possible to omit meat entirely from your bill of fare.

Remember that when you buy **Lyvolas** you buy a sterilized product. They are absolutely free from bacteria. The fruit itself is by nature perfectly free from every form of germ life, and our process of preservation sterilizes everything that enters into the contents of the package. You may feel perfectly safe in using it as a food.

If you would know more about this natural life-giving food, now for the first time ready to be placed on your table, write us to-day for our

FREE BOOK

It is beautifully printed in colors and finely illustrated. It tells you about olive culture in general and about **Lyvolas** in particular. It is interesting from cover to cover. You will prize it for the information it contains. It is absolutely free and will be sent, postage prepaid, for the asking. Write for it to-day, as we expect to distribute only a limited quantity of these books.

LYVOLA OLIVE COMPANY

Dept. 406 G, ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICE—You cannot buy **Lyvolas** from your grocer. If you want to place this delectable dainty on your table, write to us direct.



If they are not **Lyvolas**
they are not Ripe Olives

M. C. Hutchings, Box 28, Bozeman, Mont., says: "I feel that I cannot speak too highly of **Lyvola Ripe Olives** as a most nutritious food. I certainly feel that I am doing humanity a favor by recommending them."

Miss S. M. George, 65 Holland St., W. Somerville, Mass., says: "The olives came and we like them very much, both as to taste and as an article of food. The oil is fine also. It is the first oil I have been able to use, and the flavor to it does not trouble me at all."

Mr. W. A. Peck, 1643 Champa St., Denver, Colo., says: "Do we like **Lyvolas**—well, indeed we do. We all enjoy them exceedingly. I would like to send for enough to last for a year."

Wm. Hartz, 160 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, S. C., says: "I have eaten green olives and ripe olives, but no such olives as the '**Lyvolas**'. They are certainly nice."

Mrs. O. C. Bull, Station 2, 128 Madison St., Traverse City, Mich., says: "I can truthfully say **Lyvola Ripe Olives** are the best fruit I have ever eaten. I never tire of them. I have been a walking receptacle of drugs, which benefited me for only a short time. Constipation and kidney trouble have been my chronic ailments. The druggist will not be patronized by me in the future. I shall know who to call upon after this."

George H. Porter, Box 944, Stoughton, Mass., says: "**Lyvola Ripe Olives** are the most delicious of any olives I ever ate, and I have enjoyed them in the past in their own native Californian home."

Myra E. Warner, R. F. D. No. 16, Newton, Conn., says: "The rich, nutty flavor of **Lyvolas** is unsurpassed."

W. C. Allen, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes: "The olives arrived in good shape last Saturday. They are the best olives we have ever had. Of course, they are naturally different from green olives."

A. R. Brown, So. Washington St., Whitman, Mass., writes: "The **Lyvolas** arrived safely and after eating them a few days after meals, I found, besides being the most delicious of anything in the line of olives I had ever eaten, that they acted as a digestant, relieving the stomach of that sense of fullness which had troubled me for more than a year, occasioned by an attack of appendicitis."

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"I have tried every kind of soap on the market, but your Shaving Stick beats them all. There is nothing like it."

J. W. Murphy.

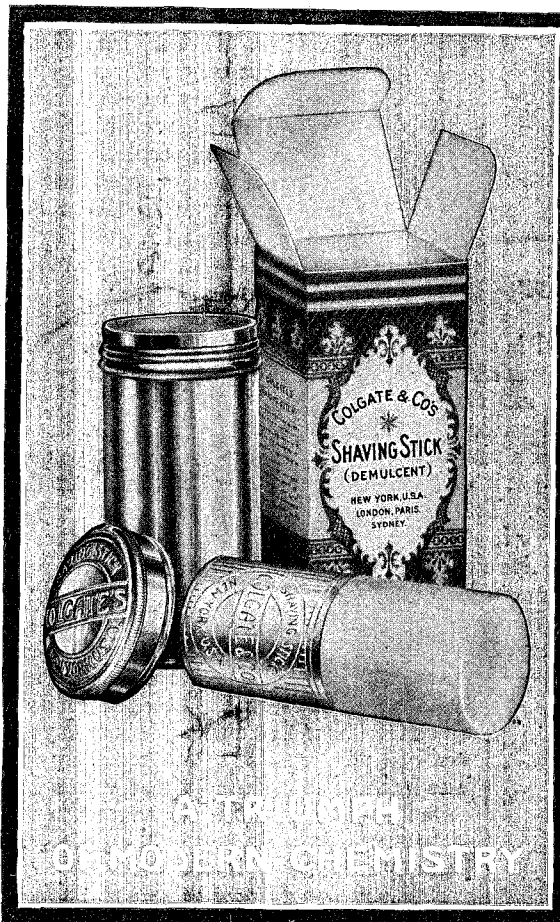
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"There seems to be magic in your Soap, when applied to my bristles."

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"I find it better than you claimed. *EM. Shepard* lined, nicked box is *1403 Benton av* Dr. L.



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"I have found your Shaving Stick all that you set forth, in what appears at first reading to be extravagant 'claims.'"

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34 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

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"I have purchased several for friends who are as much pleased with it as I am."

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35 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.

"After trying every soap on the market, including several 'Soaps to His Majesty'; I have come to the conclusion that your Shaving Stick is the best for persons blessed with a tough beard and tender skin."

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